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SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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GOVERNMENT HANDLING OF RELATIONS WITH U.S. CRITICIZED

Attack by Antinuclear Group

Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 Jul 83 p 24

[Article by Damien Kingsbury]

[Text]

The Federal Government's policy on the ANZUS Treaty has left Australia with all of the drawbacks and none of the advantages of the US military installations here, according to the convenor of People for Nuclear Disarmament, Dr Joseph Camilleri.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, said last Tuesday that ANZUS nations, Australia, New Zealand and the United States, were each primarily responsible for their own security and that in the event of attack the others were not obliged to respond militarily.

Dr Camilleri said that despite the recent visits to the US of the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, and Mr Hayden, Australians were no closer to learning the exact purpose of the installations.

But he said it had been made clear that in the event of a nuclear exchange they would be prime targets for attack, which would threaten Australia.

He said: "We have been told by Mr Hayden that ANZUS is a regional alliance, but what we have not had explained is why, therefore, it is that we must have very close nuclear links with the United States, links that tie us to America's global nuclear

strategy.

"The link is not just the bases — Pine Gap, Nurrungar, the North-West Cape and others — but it is the BS2 agreement, visits by nuclear warships, combined military exercises and so on," Dr Camilleri said.

"The official wall of secrecy which is intended to sweep the whole question under the carpet, to prevent Australians from making up their own minds as to whether they do wish to endanger their security by having these bases and installations."

Dr Camilleri said the US installations were "a grotesque intrusion into the Australian political process". "They erode Australian national sovereignty," he said.

He said a large section of the Labor Party was "generating a lot of heat" over this, pushing the Federal Government towards a compromise.

This had prompted the nuclear-free Pacific proposal and Mr Hayden's inquiries about the general nature of the US installations.

He said: "Because they are beginning to discuss these issues people will look at them even more closely and opposition to American bases will become one of the major political issues over the next few years . . . In fact I would say it is going to become the 'Vietnam' of the eighties."

Blast at Hayden

Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 Jul 83 p 24

[Text] THE deputy leader of the National Party, Mr Ian Sinclair, yesterday attacked the Government's approach to relations with the United States.

He accused the Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, of weakening the American alliance and increasing threats to Australian security. Mr Sinclair also criticised the Defence Minister, Mr Scholes, for "reducing Australia's defence capability".

Mr Sinclair, the former defence minister, was referring to statements made in Washington this

week by Mr Hayden that the ANZUS treaty gave no firm guarantee that the US would automatically come to Australia's aid in the event of war.

Speaking at a rural meeting in Queensland, Mr Sinclair said: "The left wing views he (Mr Hayden) has been peddling have weakened the American alliance and increased the threats to Australian security."

"Bill Hayden has redefined the terms of the ANZUS treaty to the effect that in a regional threat

situation we shall be entirely on our own," he said.

"That position would not have occurred under a coalition Government."

Mr Sinclair also accused Mr Hayden of acting contrary to national security by asking the US for a public statement on the purpose of their bases.

"I believe Mr Hayden's attempts to publicly expose details of the functions of each (bases at North West Cape, Pine Gap and Narunga) are contrary to our security interests," Mr Sinclair said.

Further Opposition Criticism

Sydney THE WEEKEND AUSTRALIAN in English 23-24 Jul 83 p 4

[Text]

CANBERRA. — Australia would have to face any regional threat without American assistance following the redefinition of the ANZUS treaty, by the Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, the Opposition defence spokesman, Mr Sinclair, said yesterday.

Mr Hayden, in his Washington ANZUS talks, had accepted limitations on the United States defence umbrella to a greater degree than under any previous Australian administration, he said.

"Bill Hayden has redefined the terms of the treaty to the effect that in a regional threat situation we shall be entirely on our own," he said.

"That position would not have occurred under a coalition

government.

"Our relationship with the United States was as a contributor to the global strategic balance between the Western powers and the communist bloc.

"RAN and RAAF patrols in the Indian Ocean and South China Sea are part of our commitment as are the United States defence facilities in Australia.

"As a result we had reason to be confident that beyond the legalistic restraints of the ANZUS treaty the US would be sympathetic to any requests from Australia for assistance even against a regional threat.

"Bill Hayden has forgone this unwritten extension of the treaty," he said.

CSO: 4200/6021

ALP LEFT WING DEMANDS IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRAL AMERICA POLICY

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 26 Jul 83 p 21

[Text]

CANBERRA: Prominent left-wing members of the Australian Labor Party have demanded immediate implementation of Labor's Central American policy.

Strong criticism of the Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, has been expressed in an open letter to the Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, signed by 18 Federal and State MPs and ALP officials.

News of the letter coincides with remarks in the weekend by the Defence Support Minister, Mr Howe, calling on the Australian Government to place pressure on the United States to stop interfering in Nicaragua's affairs.

Signatory

Mr Howe is also a signatory to the letter, which has been published in the July issue of "Labor Militant," an internal left-wing magazine published in Sydney.

Other signatories are the secretary of the Victorian ALP, Mr Peter Bachelor, the Victorian president, Mr George Crawford, Mr Gerry Hand, MHR,

Senator Olive Zakharov, Mr Peter Steedman, MHR, and Dr Andrew Theophanous, MHR.

According to the letter, remarks by Mr Hawke in Washington on Central America contradict federal ALP policy.

"The current national policy on Central America clearly requires the Government to call on the United States to stop its interference and the provision of military assistance to the region," the letter said.

'Failed'

"However, during his visit to the United States Bob Hawke failed to project this policy."

"Instead he goes so far as to express confidence that the Reagan administration will make a satisfactory balance between 'human rights' and the United States strategic goals in the region."

The Deputy Opposition Leader, Mr Howard, said yesterday that Mr Howe's weekend statements were another embarrassment for the Government.

DEFENSE EXPERT CRITICIZES DRAWBACKS IN GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Melbourne THE AGE in English 18 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Robert Garran]

[Text]

Australia could build an adequate deterrent defence force — with an extra 20,000 personnel and the right equipment — at relatively small extra cost, according to the executive director of the Australian Defence Association, Mr Michael O'Connor.

Australia did not have a coherent defence policy, Mr O'Connor told a United Nations seminar on Australian security on Saturday.

He said Australia's strategic needs should be clearly identified but its leaders had never done this. He proposed a 15 to 20 year plan to develop Australia's defence forces.

The executive officer of the strategic and defence studies centre in Canberra, Colonel J. Lantry, told the seminar that Australia's defence forces were not adequately equipped and had an ad hoc system of command and control.

He said if national leaders did not provide a credible civil defence program they encouraged "survivalism" — individuals who, because of a fear of social collapse, considered only their own survival and thereby threatened national morale and cohesion.

Advances in weapons and a "remote" possibility of a nuclear attack on Australia highlighted

the need for good civil defence to complement military defence efforts and the will of the people to support them, Colonel Lantry said.

The State president of the RSL, Mr Bruce Ruxton, said Soviet expansion was destabilising the Asian region and threatening Australia's security. He said a sound industrial base for the manufacture of weapons should be provided. There was no reason why Australia "should not move up the nuclear technological ladder".

Mr O'Connor said his "rational pacifist" approach was to achieve security with diplomacy backed by military forces and regional alliances. He said military power and diplomatic policy in Australia often appeared to be "hostile" to each other.

As long as nations thought they could achieve their objectives through the use of force, true pacifists would need "to demonstrate a willingness to use force to deter violence", he said.

Mr O'Connor said a defence strategy should aim to secure at least these strategic interests: the areas of concentrated population in the south east and south west; the major resource areas in the north and north west; the major

trade routes; naval and air bases around Darwin and Fremantle; and friendly relations with nations in the region.

He said the current "core force" approach to defence did not allow enough time for defence forces to respond to threats to these strategic interests.

The high cost of administration and training each combat-ready serviceman made Australia's defence force one of the most expensive in the world, Mr O'Connor said. "The combat capability they represent has virtually no deterrent effect . . . war could be said to be more likely than if we provided a truly deterrent force."

Mr O'Connor said there was no effective political and military command structure in Australia. "What is needed is a political structure, probably a committee of cabinet, to decide overall policy and to issue realistic directives." Single operation command of each of the services should be abolished.

To become more self-reliant, greater use should be made of Australian industry, even if the cash cost was greater than for imported equipment, Mr O'Connor said.

FEDERAL BUDGET 167 PERCENT OVER LIMIT FOR LAST FISCAL YEAR

Melbourne THE AGE in English 19 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Russell Barton]

[Text]

CANBERRA. — The Federal Budget overran its target by \$2798 million, or 167.1 per cent, last financial year, the biggest blow-out for nine years, according to figures released yesterday.

The Department of Finance figures put the deficit for the year ended 30 June at \$4472 million, compared with the \$1674 million target deficit set by the Fraser Government last August.

Federal Cabinet will begin shaping the 1983-84 Budget tomorrow, with the give-aways of the Fraser Government's last Budget still to have their full impact on the deficit. They have been estimated to cost \$3000 million in a full year.

The deficit for last financial year was \$3922 million higher than in 1981-82.

The next biggest overrun of a Budget deficit target came in 1973-74 when the Whitlam Government forecast a \$570 million deficit, which became an actual outcome of \$2566 million, 350 per cent above the target. In both years, the economy was in recession.

The Treasurer, Mr Keating, and the Finance Minister, Mr Dawkins, said yesterday that the

latest overrun was due to a sharper decline in economic activity than forecast, particularly a more marked deterioration in the labor market.

The main factors were higher payments for unemployment benefits, natural disaster relief payments to Victoria and South Australia following the February bushfires, more capital for TAA, Qantas and the Australian Shipping Commission, drought assistance to farmers and higher interest payments on Commonwealth debt.

Government spending was \$46,975 million, 18.5 per cent above the previous financial year and 4 per cent above the Budget estimate.

Receipts totalled \$44,364 million, 9.1 per cent up on last year but 2 per cent below the Budget figure.

The biggest single blow to the last Budget was social security spending — \$871 million above the target with \$682 million of the overrun coming from increased unemployment benefits.

The decision to boost capital in several Government bodies — TAA, Qantas, the Shipping Commission and Ansett — added \$258 million to the Budget's estimated spending.

CSQ: 4200/6022

PEACOCK ADDRESSES WA LIBERAL PARTY CONFERENCE

Melbourne THE AGE in English 25 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Jan Mayman]

[Text]

PERTH. — The West Australian State conference of the Liberal Party yesterday elected a country businessman as its new president in what is seen as a triumph for the ruling conservative elements in the party machine.

A motel proprietor, Mr Barrie Payne, of Bunbury, defeated the Perth MHR Mr Ross McLean in a secret ballot. Party officials claimed the count was decisive.

The win has been interpreted as a sign that hard-line Right-wing and anti-Federal forces are still firmly in control of the West Australian Liberal Party, despite its disastrous showing in the recent Federal and State elections.

Mr Payne, however, declined to say where he stood in the political spectrum and would say only that he stood for true Liberal values and State rights.

During his four-year term, he said, he would be personally concerned with the battle to preserve the existing Federal system against attempts to erode it, inspired by the Canberra Government.

This was a line often used against the Fraser Government by West Australian Liberals — who contributed almost nothing to the last Federal Liberal campaign, the retiring WA party president, Mr Ian Warner, revealed in a written report to the conference.

Mr Warner, who is also chairman of the Liberal finance committee in Western Australia, blamed the Fraser Government for most of the State party's problems. He said he had found a notable hostility towards Mr Fraser's Government while trying to raise campaign funds.

"It was such that the contributions made specifically for the last Federal campaign were almost nil, despite a special appeal by myself in the presence of the then Prime Minister," he said.

In contrast, a record amount of money was raised for the State Liberal organisation.

"The Liberal Party of Western Australia was at odds with the Fraser Federal Government over a number of issues, the final one being the decision to call an election on 5 March, instead of going full term," Mr Warner said.

"There can be no doubt that had the organisation in this State been heeded, the Federal Liberal Government would still be here today."

The Federal Opposition Leader, Mr Peacock, made a big impression at the WA Liberal conference with a strong speech accusing the Hawke Government of destroying itself with scandal.

He said Cabinet and State security secrets were being passed around for political and commercial advantage, and claimed the Prime Minister was hiding behind a royal commission.

PEKING TRADE GROUP IN DEAL TO PRODUCE LOCAL TECHNOLOGY

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 23 Jul 83 p 147

[Text]

A Peking trade delegation has signed a letter of intent for the production of Australian-designed mobile radio units under licence in China.

The first step towards a multi-million dollar sale of Australian radio technology to the Chinese was announced during the delegation's visit to Perth this week.

The Chinese, headed by senior Ministry of Electronic Industry official Liang Guotai, have been negotiating with Philips Telecommunications Manufacturing Co Ltd, an Australian subsidiary of the giant Philips group.

They have already signed a contract for 430 units of mobile radio equipment and are expected to order another 1000 in a deal which will be worth about \$1.5 million.

Philips officials said that if the Chinese agreed to manufacture the FM828 mobile radio, less Australian-made units would be sold but the total transaction would be worth at least \$4 million over the first four years.

The FM828 is Australian-designed and manufactured and, according to Philips, outsells its U.S., Japanese and European rivals by almost three to one in

this country.

Mr Liang said that American equipment had been examined. But the Chinese found there would be difficulties getting a licence for the transfer of technology, "the prices were rather high," and that the Australian radios were more compatible with China's industry.

The letter of intent, or protocol agreement, sets the ground rules and timing for discussions between Philips and the Chinese. Philips officials are hoping that the deal can be wrapped up when general manager John Gould and export manager Angus Dawes fly to Peking about October.

Mr Liang said China would use the radios for public security, city transport, police and essential services, forestry and the mining industry.

The co-operation the delegation had received from Philips during its Australian visit was conducive to further co-operative projects between Australia and China, he said.

ESTIMATED \$466 MILLION IN FARM OUTPUT LOST TO DROUGHT IN VICTORIA

Melbourne THE AGE in English 23 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Carol Sides]

[Text]

Victoria had lost agricultural production worth an estimated \$466 million as a result of the drought, according to figures released yesterday by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

This first official estimate of the cost of failed crops and lost rural production reveals that the value of agricultural commodities in Victoria fell by 17 per cent, to \$2.35 million, in 1982-83.

The ABS loss estimate is considerably lower than another estimate, by the Victorian Department of Agriculture, which put the cost of lost production at \$560 million. The Department's internal report suggested that the total bill could reach \$780 million by the end of this financial year.

Both estimates agree that grain growers have been hardest hit. The ABS said yesterday a dramatic decline of 79 per cent in Victoria's cereal crop had cut the value of production by \$378 million to less than \$100 million in 1982-83.

Victorian grain growers yesterday warned that the industry could not sustain a large increase in grain rail freight charges this year. The president of the grains group of the Victorian Farmers

and Graziers Association, Mr Michael Cock, said growers were under pressure to produce crops more efficiently while facing increased production costs over which they had little control.

Mr Cock said Victorian growers would demand deregulation of grain transport if the State Transport Authority was allowed to increase freight rates this year.

The ABS estimates that other crops, including tobacco, vegetables and pastures, contributed a further loss of \$46 million, to take the total value of lost crop production to \$424 million, almost 40 per cent less than 1981-82.

The cost to Victoria was higher than the other eastern states, and marginally less than NSW, where the value of production fell by about 18 per cent.

The ABS survey indicates no significant change in the value of livestock slaughtered in the last financial year, even though there was a decrease in the number of stock killed for red meat.

It was estimated by the Department of Agriculture that a delayed effect of lost breeding stock in the wool, sheep meat, beef and dairying industries, could amount to \$220 million in the next 12 months.

SOIL EROSION WARNING SOUNDED; NSW SETS CORRECTIVE STEPS

Sydney THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD in English 15 Jul 83 p 4

[Article by Joseph Glascott]

[Text]

Time has run out for Australia to control severe soil erosion which already affects 51 per cent of the arable land, the Minister for Agriculture, Mr Hallam, warned yesterday.

He was supported by the Professor of Natural Resources at New England University, Professor John Burton, who said that at the current rate of expenditure on soil erosion, Australia would never recover its lost agricultural lands.

Opening the annual conference of the Soil Conservation Service at Macquarie University, Mr Hallam said the long drought which had just ended in most parts of eastern Australia and the severe dust storms which reached towns and cities, had made the public aware that Australia's soils were extremely vulnerable to erosion.

At the same time Mr Hallam announced that the New South Wales Government will implement a State soils policy which is expected to be developed over the next 12 months.

The elements of this policy are:

- Land capabilities and suitability assessments will be the basis for determining the best use for the State's soils.

- Use of the State's soils will be kept within the bounds of their inherent capabilities to ensure stability and productivity.

- Research resources to be directed towards developing land use systems designed to promote soil stability and productivity.

- Land use systems which ensure that soils are maintained in a state of stability should be encouraged.

- Increased community education on the costs of soil erosion and the need for soil conservation.

- A statutory framework and a soil conservation organisation will be implemented to ensure the conservation of the State's soil resources.

The new Federal Government had recognised soil erosion for the first time as a national problem, Mr Hallam said.

It had promised to provide \$5 million in the next Federal Budget to the States for a control program. The NSW share of these funds would be \$1.3 million.

Mr Hallam also announced that the Soil Conservation Service will prepare catchment management plans to describe the soil conservation needs of the State's catchment areas.

The service will also conduct a drought management survey of landholders throughout the State.

Mr Hallam said poor farm management techniques and the clearing of trees were two of the major causes of erosion and land degradation.

Rising ground salinity could lead to reduced agriculture production and eventual sterilisation of farming land.

CSO: 4200/6022

TELECOM REJECTS CLAIMS OF INFILTRATION BY ORGANIZED CRIME

Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 15 Jul 83 p 10

[Text] **SYDNEY.—** Telecom yesterday rejected claims that it had been infiltrated by organised crime syndicates who relied on senior Telecom officers to frustrate police investigations.

The claims, made by crime writer Bob Bottom in the latest issue of the magazine Australian Business, were also rejected by Telecom union officials.

In a detailed article, Mr Bottom said Telecom apparently "reserves its most favored treatment for the shadowy network of illegal bookmaking".

The article continued: "As quick as police raid illegal book-making syndicates, they mushroom again in another location, often with banks of telephones installed within 24 hours."

"Police have complained that so far their inquiries have been frustrated at a senior Telecom level."

Telecom chairman, Mr Robert Brack, said Federal Police began an investigation into alleged links with organised crime last month at the request of the Communications Minister, Mr Duffy.

"I have welcomed it and have told staff and management of Telecom that I want the air cleared," Mr Brack said.

"There is always the possibility

that such a vast and widespread telephone system might be used for illegal purposes in some instances."

The Australian Telecommunications Employees Association federal secretary, Mr Bill Mansfield, labelled the article as "a disgrace".

In the article, Mr Bottom said organised crime also had links within Australia Post with a "bizarre pattern" of robberies of up to \$100 million and allegations of heroin smuggling through first class mail and ballot-rigging in New South Wales branch elections.

Mr Bottom, a former adviser to the NSW Government on organised crime, said there was "ample evidence of a connection" between organised crime and senior management.

But Mr Mansfield said Mr Bottom should make the distinction between allegations which suggested certain individuals may be involved with the practices and allegations which suggested the whole enterprise was involved.

FREEMANTLE NAVAL TRAINING BASE TO REMAIN IN OPERATION

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 18 Jul 83 p 18

[Text]

THE Federal Government is not planning to close the navy's Leeuwin training base in East Fremantle, despite drastic cuts in recruiting intakes in recent months.

The navy's public-relations officer in WA, Mr Vic Jeffery, said that the closure had been considered by the Defence Department in Canberra but rejected.

A delegation from the naval training establishment had gone to Canberra to discuss the recruiting cuts with the Minister for Defence, Mr Scholes.

They had been told that HMAS Leeuwin would be not closed in the foreseeable future.

Overall

The drop in the number of recruits taken in by the navy was part of an overall cut in navy personnel.

"Because the navy is to lose its aircraft-carrier (HMAS Melbourne), the 1200 crew members will have to be absorbed some-

where else," Mr Jeffery said.

"Instead of dismissing some men from the navy, the Defence Department has decided to restrict the number of recruits."

Until recently, HMAS Leeuwin had four intakes of recruits each year, he said.

However, the recent October and April intakes, involving 180 men, had been cancelled.

"It is hard to imagine the Federal Government closing HMAS Leeuwin when it has supplied so many good naval officers," Mr Jeffery said.

"Since 1960, 10,400 men have graduated from HMAS Leeuwin and many of them have become prominent in the Australian navy."

CSO: 4200/6021

BRIEFS

AID TO LAOS--CANBERRA--The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, has approved continued aid to Laos for two development projects. They are the Lao-Australian irrigation project and the heavy plant maintenance project, both managed by the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation. [Melbourne THE AGE in English 18 Jul 83 p 4]

FOREIGN DUMPING PROTEST--CANBERRA--The Metal Trades Industry Association yesterday urged the Federal Government to introduce tougher anti-dumping measures to stem the flow of cheap foreign products into Australia. The association said a shift in the onus of proof in anti-dumping actions was needed to prevent importers from obstructing or delaying the supply of key information. The MTIA is concerned that dumping has increased dramatically in recent years, due largely to the world recession and the willingness of governments to subsidise their own products to capture a target market. The Federal Government is reviewing anti-dumping legislation but the MTIA said the system could be strengthened without new legislation. [Melbourne THE AGE in English 18 Jul 83 p 4]

WILDERNESS SOCIETY CHANGES--SYDNEY--The Tasmanian Wilderness Society will change its name to the Wilderness Society and become involved in wider conservation issues, a meeting at Sydney University decided yesterday. The director of the TWS, Dr Bob Brown, said the victory over the dam issue had given the society new confidence and energy to become involved in other issues including the debate on nuclear power. The meeting called on branches to nominate wilderness areas within their State which are in danger, and it is expected that the Great Barrier Reef, Kakadu National Park, the Kimberly Ranges and the Flinders Ranges will be included. "But even though the TWS is spreading its wings, our primary focus will remain on Tasmania," Dr Brown said. "About half the wilderness in Tasmania is outside the World Heritage Area and we will continue to fight for its preservation." Dr Brown also said Tasmania could have the most advanced wind energy project in the southern hemisphere if the State Government agreed to a \$1 million pilot study. He said Tasmania was thought to have the best wind configuration in the southern hemisphere and a consortium including the Australian Wind Energy Association had shown considerable interest in the project. The manufacturing of wind generators and the export potential would provide hundreds of jobs, he said. [Melbourne THE AGE in English 18 Jul 83 p 4]

TRAWLING PROJECT--CANBERRA--The Federal Government is to provide \$10,000 towards the cost of a fish trawling project off Mooloolaba. The Primary Industry Minister, Mr Kerin, said there was need to investigate avenues for establishing alternative fisheries along the east coast of Australia. He said the requirement had been accelerated by the recent decision to introduce controls on prawn fishing in Commonwealth waters. He said any form of viable diversification from prawn fishing was an important component in arrangements to improve the economic performance of the east coast fisheries. "Indications are that large quantities of snapper, cod, pearl perch and other species may be available for most of the year," Mr Kerin said. The experimental fishing would be conducted off Mooloolaba with commercial prawn trawlers that were equipped with a net specifically designed to suit local environmental conditions. "Several fishermen at Mooloolaba will be involved in the project and are willing to carry a large part of the cost and will construct the net," Mr Kerin said. [Brisbane THE COURIER-MAIL in English 19 Jul 83 p 8]

HAWKE DAM COMPENSATION OFFER--THE Prime Minister, Mr Hawke, last night announced his Government's first specific compensation offer to Tasmania for employment projects to compensate for the loss of the Franklin dam. The offer to Tasmania is worth approximately \$26 million in funding from July--but Tasmania will not be paid for what its Government has claimed to be a "priority project", or in the event of cost escalation of certain projects. The Premier of Tasmania, Mr Gray, was informed of the Commonwealth's offer in a letter on July 14 from Mr Hawke detailing and Mr Gray's response will be released today. But Mr Gray is understood to be upset by Mr Hawke's rejection of the "priority" Huon southern outlet road project near Hobart. Mr Hawke said he was looking forward to early acceptance of the arrangements. [Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 20 Jul 83 p 3]

BAY MINING BAN--THE WA Government has refused to allow mining in the Shark Bay-Hamelin Pool area. The Minister for Mines, Mr Dowding, said yesterday that Concept Nominees Pty Ltd had been refused an exploration licence because of the scientific, commercial, environmental and recreational importance of the area. The company applied to the Government to explore for shell deposits in the southern beach areas of Shark Bay and Hamelin Bay. The shell would have been used in lime production. Mr Dowding said that the mining of shell could have adversely affected the region--which included areas classified as A-class reserves. "There are a number of rare marine species in the area, including stromatolites which are of international scientific importance," Mr Dowding said. "The area also supports an important fishing industry and rapidly growing tourist industry. Mining activity on the beaches could cause erosion which could destroy the stromatolites, seagrass beds and clam beds. The unusual oceanographic conditions of Shark Bay made it especially vulnerable. Any gains from mining would be unlikely to offset the potential environmental damage to the area and the economic losses if local fisheries were disrupted." Mr Dowding's decision came after an extensive report by the Department of Conservation and the Environment on the Shark Bay area. [Excerpt] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 21 Jul 83 p 3]

FIJI

BRIEFS

SUPPORT FOR INDONESIA ON TIMOR--Fiji's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Mosese Qionibaravi, has confirmed that Fiji will back Indonesia at the United Nations on the question of East Timor being included as part of Indonesia. Mr Qionibaravi announced this after discussions he's just had in Suva with the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Doctor Mochtar. The Fiji Minister said his country was trying to establish a closer relationship with the countries of Asean--the Association of East Asian Nations...and the discussions with Doctor Mochtar had helped in this aim. Doctor Mochtar is also the Chairman of Asean, which groups Indonesia with Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand and the Philippines. [Text] [Honiara SOMOMON STAR in English 5 Aug 83 p 8]

CSO: 4200/798

PANCASILA HELD ESSENTIAL FOR AVOIDING CIVIL WAR

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Jul 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, KOMPAS--Pancasila [the five basic principles of the Indonesian republic] is very important for preventing civil war in the future. Therefore, every question related to Pancasila must be resolved now. This matter is so serious that it was made the third point of the Panca Krida [five-fold task] of Development Cabinet IV: Intensify the expression of Pancasila in society and the implementation of the P-4 [guidelines for expressing and practicing Pancasila] in the framework of stabilizing the unity of the nation.

Ali Moertopo, deputy chairman of the DPA [Supreme Advisory Council], made this statement at a discussion meeting of the AMPI [Indonesian Renewal Youth Organization] on the night of 28 July at the Golkar DPP [Central Executive Council] auditorium]. He spoke as a member of the Golkar executive council, and the title of his lecture was "The Application of a Single Foundation to the Political Development of the Nation Now and in the Future." As is customary for him, Ali Moertopo spoke without notes.

"To make Pancasila a part of society is to guarantee the permanence and stability of the Indonesian nation for the future. We can no longer search for our true character, as do other nations who have not found theirs," Ali Moertopo stated. He related his experience in conversing with scholars, politicians, diplomats, and officials of various countries and international organizations. He said that he was proud to take every opportunity to explain the ideology of Pancasila.

"In fact, I am often considered arrogant, but I always answer that my arrogance is because the Indonesian nation is superior. Not superior materially, but superior morally, as embodied in the moral values of Pancasila," declared Ali Moertopo.

Urgency of the P-4

He explained the urgency of the P-4, which, he said, involves two matters. First, the P-4 "Indonesianizes" the Indonesian people, since many Indonesian people do not yet have a true awareness of Pancasila. It is for that reason that there is parliamentary legislation regarding Pancasila. Second, Pancasila as the ideology of the state is the central aspect of the character of the Indonesian nation and the central point in the stability of Indonesia as a nation and as a state. Since there is a clear national ideology, supported by the philosophy that the people practice in their view of life, it constitutes an immutable guarantee for Indonesia for generations to come.

He stressed that in the current transition to another generation action is needed so that the Indonesian character will be permanent. "The next generation must not fight over the foundation of the state. That is why it is important to guarantee continued stability for the life of the nation as a unified Indonesian state. Young people therefore must have an awareness of Pancasila from every aspect," he stated.

Perception of Relevance

At the beginning of his lecture, Ali Moertopo asked why Pancasila is pitted against Islam. Such an attitude on the part of a person or group, in his opinion, is because of a pretense that Islam is an ideology, whereas Pancasila should be considered an ideology and Islam a religion. "Religion basically is faith in God and cannot be disturbed. Pancasila, however, is an awareness and a service on the part of a person as a member of the state," he said. "Therefore, Pancasila has moral value, whereas religion has faith value. Do not equate them!"

He stressed that if a person confuses this issue, relevance is lost. "We must know the difference in place and value between Pancasila and religion. This is what is called perception. It is therefore very important to have a perception of relevance."

"Actually the commotion now is about Pancasila as an ideology. This is important and constitutes a time bomb for Indonesia in the future if it is not settled in this present generation. If I cannot make speeches to people of my generation and my colleagues cannot give any further explanations, civil war will break out among the Indonesian people," declared Ali Moertopo.

He gave illustrations from history by referring to the various efforts to secede from the unity of the Republic of Indonesia, conflicts between the Communist party and Islamic parties in the constituent assembly, and conflicts between various regions and

the central government. "In situations threatening the unity of Indonesia, Bung Karno with courage and calculation issued a presidential decree calling for a return to the 1945 constitution, which decree later was confirmed by parliamentary legislation. That legislation also dealt with Pancasila and self-sufficiency and Pancasila in the framework of the 1945 constitution.

6942

CSO: 4213/540

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR RESETTLEMENT OF 13 MILLION FAMILIES

Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 30 Jul 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Jakarta, AB--President Soeharto declared that Indonesian agricultural deficiencies cannot be resolved easily or quickly because of the many weaknesses in that sector.

He made this statement before 40 correspondents and agricultural writers from various countries at a reception at Merdeka Palace in the morning of 29 July.

The president was accompanied by Minister of Information Harnoko, Minister of Agriculture Achmad Affandi, and Minister of Forestry Sudjarwo.

He also said that 125 million of Indonesia's 150 million people are farmers. Of the 125 million, 25.5 million are heads of families, and of those only 17.5 million own farmland.

It is even more regrettable, the president said, that 6.5 million farmers own less than 1/4 hectare of land, and 5 million farmers own less than 1/2 hectare.

They are fortunate, nevertheless, to own even a small piece of land, the president said.

The chief of state said that there are more than 8 million farm families who are merely farm laborers and who own no land at all. "The challenge to the government and the people is to think how ownership of such small pieces of land can result in improved farm production," the chief of state said. He stated that this is important for assuring the livelihood of the farmers themselves.

The short-term effort will be intensification of agriculture so that production will be improved by an average 1 to 2 tons per hectare and thus total 10 tons per hectare.

The problem now, according to the president, is the decreasing amount of land available for agriculture. Efforts are being made

to provide a minimum area of 1 hectare. Attention now is focused on increasing the number of families who own more than 1/2 hectare.

The president said that, in order to assure the success of these efforts, the government must move at least 13 million families from Java, with its high population density, to areas where the population is still small. In this way, according to the president, farmers will be able to own more land.

The president declared that the population resettlement program, or transmigration, will not only expand farmland but will also be an incentive to the people's small estates (PIR) program now underway in many areas.

The number of families to be resettled is not limited to 13 million but should include 30 million families. The number of families resettled during Pelita [five-year development plan] III has only reached 500,000.

The president stressed to the correspondents and agricultural writers that it is their duty and responsibility to gather information and experience while in Indonesia for the benefit of developing countries.

The 40 correspondents and writers who met with the president were participants in Asian Journalists and Writers Seminar VI, being held in Jakarta from 24 July to 4 August.

6942
CSO: 4213/540

PRESIDENT DEDICATES PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER PLANT

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 31 Jul 83 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] Gresik, KOMPAS--On 30 July, President Soeharto dedicated the 500,000-ton capacity phosphate fertilizer unit II of PT Petrokimia Gresik, located at Gresik, East Java. This unit is an extension of unit I, which has been in production in 1979 and also has a capacity of 500,000 tons of TSP [triple superphosphate] per year.

According to Minister of Industry Ir [engineer] Hartarto, the completion of Petrokimia Gresik's TSP unit II brings the national production capacity of TSP to about 1 million tons per year. The national requirements for TSP, which are also rising every year, are thereby increasingly satisfied. This also means a simultaneous reduction in dependence upon TSP imports.

President Soeharto said yesterday that the building of fertilizer plants must not stop here but must be followed by the construction of other plants.

At this time, for example, construction is nearing completion at the PT ASEAN Aceh Fertilizer urea plant, an ASEAN project, and at the PT Iskandarmuda urea fertilizer plant. Both of these are in Aceh. East Kalimantan I and East Kalimantan II urea plants are also nearing completion. The Gresik TSP plant itself is to be expanded again into unit III, also with a capacity of 500,000 tons of TSP per year.

"We must indeed continue to expand our production of fertilizer so that the development of our agriculture will be successful." According to President Soeharto, we must dedicate all our strength and resources to the success of agricultural development. In this way, our food needs will be met, the incomes of farmers will improve, export revenues will increase, job opportunities will open for many workers, and the welfare of millions of farmers will be improved.

Furthermore, the chief of state said. a just and prosperous society based on Pancasila, which is our goal, cannot be realized without an agricultural strength that supports our expanding industrial capabilities. "For that reason, in our development of industry we are giving top priority to industries such as fertilizer that support the agricultural sector," stated the president.

In addition to units I and II, Petrokimia Gresik has also built a urea fertilizer plant and a ZA [oxygen, as published] fertilizer plant, which has been in production since 1972.

Keeping Costs Down

Minister of Industry Ir Hartarto explained that factory unit II had been built by French contractor Spie Batignolles, who had previously built TSP factory unit I. This, then, was a repeat contract, resulting in lower costs and shorter construction time. Normally, 36 months would be needed, but as a repeat contract the time was reduced to 30 months.

Ir Sidharta, president-director of PT Petrokimia Gresik, said that financing had been obtained through credit from a French bank consortium in the form of a foreign loan totaling 425 million French francs. Local funds totalling 26,569,211,000 rupiahs were obtained from PT Petrokimia Gresik funds and a loan from BNI 1946 [Bank Negara Indonesia 1946]. Working capital of 10,928,757,000 rupiahs was obtained through loans from Bank Indonesia and BNI 1946.

Construction was begun on 20 August 1981. Operational testing was performed satisfactorily for 12 days in July.

The minister of industry said that Petrokimia Gresik Unit II is to be expanded by five factories now under construction and scheduled for completion by the end of 1984: (1) A phosphoric acid plant with a capacity of 317,500 tons per year, (2) a sulfuric acid plant with a capacity of 510,000 tons per year, (3) a gypsum plant with a capacity of 440,000 tons per year to serve the cement industry, (4) a ZA fertilizer plant with a capacity of 250,000 tons per year for domestic needs, and (5) a Florida aluminum plant with a capacity of 12,600 tons per year for the manufacture of aluminum ingots by PT Inalum Asahan.

No Need to Worry

Although the completion of these factories will mean increased supplies of fertilizer, President Soeharto assured industry circles that there is no need to worry about difficulties in finding markets.

As farmers increasingly realize the importance of fertilizer to improving farm production, demand for fertilizer will increase as well. In addition, if fertilizer supplies exceed demand, they can be exported. The export market is now being opened up.

The chief of state further said that success in guaranteeing fertilizer production from year to year is no small accomplishment. He realizes, however, that even in building these fertilizer plants Indonesia is still very dependent upon foreign capabilities for engineering, design, construction, and machinery.

This dependency must be reduced gradually by improving our own capabilities, at least by producing various types of essential spare parts.

Threat to Factories

Furthermore, the president warned that unlike the raw materials for urea fertilizer, which are abundantly available domestically, most raw materials for phosphate fertilizer must be imported.

This situation clearly is a threat to production if steps are not taken to guarantee procurement of raw materials.

President-Director Ir Sidharta said that the Petrokimia Gresik phosphate fertilizer plant needs about 350,000 tons of phosphate rock and 600,000 tons of phosphoric acid each year. Almost all of these amounts must be imported.

To reduce this dependence upon imports, a phosphoric acid plant having a capacity of 317,500 tons per year is under construction and is expected to be completed by the end of next year. As an incentive to domestic phosphate mining, Petrokimia Gresik has bought 40,000 tons of phosphate rock from domestic mining companies on a "stepfather-stepson" cooperative basis. At the same time, new deposits are being sought in Eastern Indonesia.

6942

CSO: 4213/540

EXPECTED CEMENT PRODUCTION FIGURES FOR 1983

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 22 Jul 83 pp 1, 11

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 21 Jul 83--Indonesian cement production in 1983 is expected to increase to 11.7 million tons from the 8.5 million ton production of a year ago, according to a statement by Minister of Industry Hartarto following a meeting with President Soeharto at Bina Graha.

The minister said that this additional production comes from the Andalas, Indarung, Kupang, and Cibinong cement factories, which have installed capacities of 1 million, 600,000, 100,000, and 1.5 million tons, respectively.

The Andalas cement factory in Aceh will be dedicated by President Soeharto in August and has already begun exports, said Hartarto.

On 30 July, President Soeharto will also inaugurate the expansion of the Gresik petrochemical plant, which has a capacity of 500,000 tons, later to be increased to 1 million tons.

With the expansion of the Gresik petrochemical plant, it is hoped that Indonesia will no longer need to import TSP [triple super-phosphate] fertilizer.

Cement Exports

In its monthly report, the Department of Trade noted that in order to protect overseas cement markets Indonesia plans to export 224,000 tons of cement during the second half of 1983.

These exports will be to Malaysia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and South America. For June through August 1983, the government has given permission to PT Semen Andalas to export 96,000 tons of cement. This approval is for the purpose of determining the possibility of new nonoil and nongas exports in addition to keeping existing cement export markets.

6942

CS0: 4213/535

INDONESIA

DARUL ISLAM LEADER ON TRIAL

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 28 Jul 83 p 2

[Text] Jakarta, 27 Jul 83--Opa Mustafa, age 59, alias Basir, alias Usman, alias Hudori, was brought to trial at the South Jakarta state court on 27 July on charges of criminal subversion. The panel of judges was headed by Saroso Bagio, and members of the panel were Sujadi and L. Siahaan.

Prosecutor Kemal Bonda stated in his written charges that Opa Mustafa, who was born in the village of Panembong, Tasikmalaya, had from about 1976 until 1981 committed acts undermining the legal government of the Republic of Indonesia.

The accused conspired with other leaders of the DI/TII [Darul Islam/Indonesian Islamic Army], namely, Adah Jaelani alias Kyai Solihin, Rahmad Tahmid, Ules Sujai, and Aceng Kurnia, to commit a series of acts intended to reverse agreements, to undermine or misuse the ideology of a Pancasila [the five principles of the Indonesian republic] state and of the guidelines of the state, to overthrow or undermine the power of the legal state, and to provoke feelings of enmity, division, and contention, all for the purpose of establishing an Indonesian Islamic State based upon the teachings of the late S. M. Karto Suwirjo.

In their efforts to form an Indonesian Islamic State, the accused and his former DI/TII companions committed a series of acts in opposition to the law, such as robbery, murder, etc.

6942

CS0: 4213/535

TEMPO POLL: MAJORITY OF RESPONDENTS APPROVE 'MYSTERIOUS SHOOTINGS'

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 6 Aug 83 pp 12-16

[Excerpts] Is it true that the "mysterious shootings" have lowered the crime figures? Jakarta holdup men and purse snatchers have not been discouraged. The preliminary results of a TEMPO poll show that the majority of the respondents approve of the 'mysterious shootings,' providing....

People now seem concerned over the reports in the press which concern: "the body of a victim of a mysterious shooting." Almost every day the press carries stories--and photos--of the victims, with their bodies shot full of holes. This disposes of the matter.

According to data available to the LKUI [University of Indonesia Institute of Criminology], the total number of victims of "mysterious shootings" recorded by the institute from May to the end of July 1983 is 69. Dr Abdul Mu'nim Idris, secretary of the LKUI, states: "These are the cases reported to us. There are still other cases that have not been reported."

Indeed, not all victims of 'mysterious shootings' have been reported to the authorities. This is because there is a desire in the community not to become involved.

For that reason the total number of victims of mysterious shootings up to now cannot be stated in terms of a definite number. In addition to the fact that not all of the victims have been reported to the authorities, it seems that the police themselves have not recorded the figures on a national bases. Police Col Sakir S. Hardi, chief of the information service in National Police Headquarters, states: "No victims of mysterious shootings have been reported here. What has been reported are the findings of unknown bodies. However, we need more time to tabulate the total number."

Only in a few areas which have openly carried out operations to wipe out crime are there records of the total number of victims. According to Police Captain Tri Heru Wiyono, commander of the Police Research Unit in City Police Command 98 in Semarang, since the anti-crime campaign was begun last February, about 80 people have been killed. Most of them have been shot because, according to police, they fled to avoid arrest or resisted the police. In West Java, according to Lt Col J.J. Manurip, commander of

Police Region VIII/Langlangbuana, "The truth is that 89 bodies have been reported."

However, if the total number of victims appears still to be in question, the mystery remains: who has really shot them? Many people accuse the security forces.

This conclusion has been reached in particular from a number of statements made by government officials themselves. Two weeks ago, in a statement made outside the Bina Graha offices, for example, Ali Moertopo, the deputy chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council [DPA], said that the mysterious shootings "can be defended." He said they can "specifically be defended in terms of the provisions of the law in effect on the performance of the duties of the defense and security services." In the view of the former minister of information, the conventional system of justice is no longer able to deal with the existing crime situation in Indonesia.

Another indication was in a statement by Amirmachmud, chairman of the DPR/MPR [Parliament/ People's Consultative Assembly]. Two weeks ago he expressed his personal agreement with mysterious shootings in wiping out crime. According to Amirmachmud, the parliamentary leadership, after holding a meeting on the subject, concluded that the government's security efforts were considered a success: the crime statistics had dropped sharply.

Of course, support for the mysterious shootings has invited criticism. Buyung Nasution, presiding chairman of the board of directors of the Legal Assistance Institute Foundation (LBH), said: "this kind of statement reflects authoritarian thinking." According to Buyung, the LBH regards the mysterious shootings as "deliberately planned killings."

Should the procedures of justice be considered irrelevant to the situation?

Buyung says: "It is still possible to apply a speedier system of justice, which would still be within the framework of the law."

Also in agreement with a system of speedy trials is former Vice President Adam Malik. He said: "We have a trial system. If necessary, it would be possible to arrest someone in the morning, try him at noon, and execute him in the afternoon. In this case his death would be ordered in accordance with a decision by the court. And it means that we would be acting on the basis of the law."

A different reason for objecting to the mysterious shootings has been given by Monsignor Dr Leo Soekoto, SJ [Society of Jesus--a Jesuit], archbishop of Jakarta and secretary of MAWI (High Council of Indonesian Church Leaders). His disagreement is based on the principal that the life or death of a human being is not for determination by human beings alone. He said: "This involves the Creator, as well. He himself is the Preserver of every human being, and he has come to save mankind. Criminals also should be given an opportunity to repent," he said. Death sentences in the form of mysterious shootings do not provide an opportunity to the person accused to defend himself, repent, and change his way of life.

Among Islamic teachers it appears that there are still differences of opinion. E.Z. Muttaqien, chairman of the MUI [Islamic Community Council], is clearly opposed to the mysterious killings. However, there are also Muslim leaders who take the view that this "could be considered." For example, Prof K.H. Ibrahim Husen, chairman of the Legal Commission of the MUI and rector of the Institut Ilmu Al Quran [Koranic Institute] of Jakarta.

Professor Ibrahim Husen is a graduate of Al Azhar University in Cairo. He considers that criminals who up to now have been going in and coming out of jail are not becoming increasingly aware of their crimes but are spreading their criminal outlook even further. The result has been that an attitude of disregard for the law is spreading, and the law is not respected. Disrespect for the law is wrong. Acting to destroy the law is also wrong. Ibrahim Husen said: "However, in the Koran it is stated that insulting the law is more shameful than murder. Therefore, killing criminals may be permitted on grounds of the lesser evil."

Ibrahim Husen also rejects the view of the LBH. If the LBH does not agree with things that smack of the use of force because it considers them inhuman, the LBH should also see that what criminals do is far below the lowest level of humanity. Therefore, is not a harsh verdict equal to that, Ibrahim Husen continues.

He concludes that a law providing for mysterious shootings can be approved in a situation in which it is no longer possible to achieve the desired level of security.

Ibrahim Husen's attitude seems to be in accordance with the views of many Islamic groups which want to see the punishment fit the crime. For example, this may be concluded from the opinion of the late Professor Doctor Hazairin in his book, "Tujuh Serangkai Tentang Hukum" [Seven Structures of Law], which regards Islam as continuing the Old Testament. He wrote: "A life for a life, an eye for an eye, a nose for a nose, an ear for an ear, a tooth for a tooth, and one wound for another wound."

According to Hazairin, robbery, theft, and purse snatching call for the death penalty or cutting off a hand and a foot, or exile to another place. This is rather like the amputation of hands, which is regarded as appropriate in Saudi Arabia, where it presently occurs.

However, one aspect of the matter which has not been raised by Ibrahim Husen is the question whether a sentence must be handed down after a court session, which does not take place in the case of the victims of the mysterious shootings.

Nevertheless, is a court trial necessary? A TEMPO source denied that the mysterious shootings take place "just because" and without any formal procedure. He says: "In fact they have already been tried in absentia." The potential victim of the mysterious shooting is not only a hardened criminal but is also a person who has committed a crime but has not been arrested for it. The first step is to prepare a list of criminals in brief form and with a photograph and a "list of their crimes."

This process involves a "form of trial" of the crimes of the person involved, but without his presence. It is this "trial" which determines whether the person is executed or not.

The problem, of course, is that in such a trial the person judged never has an opportunity to defend himself, whereas there is a possibility that he is not guilty. Abdul Mun'im Idries says: "Most of the victims in Jakarta have been people with good appearance. This could be seen from their fingernails, teeth, and the care they had taken of their bodies. Generally, the shirts and pants they were wearing were of good quality. This indication, of course, does not guarantee that they were good citizens."

Hari Marzuki, chief of the Cipinang Social Institute, said last week: "Almost 95 percent of the victims of mysterious shootings were 'graduates' of the Cipinang Social Institute." He mentioned several names. Sukartono, chief of development at the social institute added: "Indeed, there were some who, 1 or 2 days after they were released from the center, were reported in the press as having died from a mysterious shooting."

About 20 people are released from the Cipinang Social Institute each day which, at present, contains 1,500 convicted criminals. Recent developments have made convicts about to be released rather worried. Kikim, 25 years old, who was once in Johnny Indo's robbery gang and has spent almost 7 years at the Cipinang Social Institute said: "Almost all of my friends and I are a little bit afraid and worried."

According to Marzuki, recently they have been released, generally met by family members, and immediately taken outside of the city "for security reasons." It is said that at the Bogor Social Institute there are even convicts who have written to the director of the community center, asking that they be permitted to remain in prison, although their sentence has been completed. Their reason is that they might be shot as soon as they step outside.

Also of interest is another tactic. In a number of areas, including Medan and Surabaya, a number of criminals who have already been released are reportedly committing minor crimes deliberately. Their objective: to be caught by police and put in prison—until they are free of the threat of being mysteriously shot.

Such fear is certainly the result of the public showing of the victims. The persons who carry out the mysterious shootings generally just shoot their victims. A police source has declared that this is deliberately done to create an impression. The people are relieved and happy to have crime suppressed, while the criminals themselves are surprised and terrified. To accomplish this purpose, the victim is deliberately selected among those who enjoy exploiting and threatening the people, with the result that community morale and courage are reawakened.

However, according to the same source, not all victims of mysterious shootings are "displayed" in this way. Those who are considered "useless" or whose

deaths must be kept secret are disposed of in unidentified places which cannot later be found.

A source in Police Region II/Medan says that since the mysterious shootings began in Medan in June, crimes involving the use of force have "gone down." The total number of crimes in Medan per month is between 1,000 and 2,000, and about 30 percent of them involve the use of force. He said: "At present the crimes involving the use of force have dropped to about 10 percent of the total."

In Jakarta the chief of the Police Headquarters Information Service, Col Sakir Soebardi, also said: "The existence of the mysterious shootings has caused the crime rate to fall drastically." For example, he mentioned Yogyakarta, where the number of crimes involving force fell from 57 to 20 between January and June 1983. In Semarang over the same period the number of crimes involving the use of force fell from 78 to 50.

However, in Jakarta things are different. In the capital the emergence of mysterious shootings appears to have been successful in making only house robbers worried. Up to the end of June 1983 there were 96 houses robbed, far below the level of 685 in 1982 and 149 in 1981. However, the courage of robbers and purse snatchers does not seem to have failed them. During the first half of 1983 reported robberies totaled 2,010, compared to 4,165 in 1982 and 2,116 in 1981. Purse snatchings have increased: during the first 6 months of 1983, 1,941 cases were registered, compared with 3,537 in 1982 and 2,266 in 1981.

Perhaps the high level of crime statistics in Jakarta has made residents of the capital adopt a "harsher" attitude toward criminals. This shows in the results of a TEMPO poll which was prepared in connection with next Independence Day [17 August]. This poll covered about 1,500 respondents from various areas and social levels.

Preliminary results are available from 139 respondents from Yogyakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Bandung, and Jakarta. They answered the question: "Who should properly be shot?" The answers of those responding were, large-scale corrupt elements (25.64 percent), narcotics traffickers (24.91 percent), and robbers (20.51 percent). However, Jakarta residents alone listed robbers (28.41 percent), narcotics traffickers (23.86 percent), and extortionists (18.18 percent). Large-scale corrupt elements were only listed by 14.77 percent of the sample.

These initial results of the poll also show that 64.75 percent of the respondents were prepared to approve of the mysterious shootings, but with this reservation: provided those who were shot were "really proved to have committed crimes." It was not stated clearly whether the proof had to be presented in court or not.

It should be noted that this sampling of opinion which has not yet been fully calculated was undertaken in July, at a time when the mysterious shootings had already been going on for several months in some places. This time factor

needs to be taken into account, because recently signs have appeared of a growth of concern over the prolongation of these acts force. Apparently, those who initially supported the mysterious shootings as shock therapy are now beginning to be more reserved in their attitude.

As E.Z. Muttaqien, chairman of the West Java Assembly of Religious Leaders, said: "When criminals are restrained, the people feel relieved. But that feeling of present satisfaction is turning into fear that these acts of playing the judge may continue. I am afraid that murder, which is prohibited by our religion, will lead to other problems. It can cause trouble," he said.

Indeed, in other areas the unknown "gunmen" are still greeted with joy. In Ciamis, in a parade celebrating the 11th Regional Agricultural Day last week, a number of participants played the role of criminals who were "put in the bag." This meant that they were killed and then put in bags. In Cianjur at the beginning of last week a clandestine leaflet appeared which said: "Welcome to Cianjur, mystery gunmen. We've been anxious for you to come."

Support from government officials has also emerged. When he was officially opening a tennis court in Manahan, Surakarta, last Saturday [30 July], Ismail, the acting governor of Central Java, said: "If there are any shovels in Surakarta, don't worry. They will be gone soon. We must take care of our rotten eggs."

This remark was greeted with loud applause by those attending. However, the applause by the public apparently did not cause a number of figures to stop raising this issue. Like many others in this group, a well-known expert in sociology and law, Prof Dr Soerjono Soekanto, regards the mysterious shootings as a warning that legal procedures in Indonesia are not going well. He said: "This means that we must improve things right away, because mysterious shootings will not resolve the problem."

Furthermore, the occurrence of the mysterious shootings makes the position of the government difficult. A government official said: "This has both positive and negative side effects. The negative aspect is the emergence of an impression that the law has been violated. And it is the security agencies which are accused of responsibility. However, the positive aspect is that the mysterious shootings have reduced the crime statistics and brought a feeling of security to the people, as well as feelings of fear to the criminals," he added.

According to this source, the positive result can be used in such a way that in the future the people will have the courage to stand up against the criminals. And specifically because of that, the government is inclined to remain silent--except for the comments of some officials which have been heard in public. Their conclusion is: "If the government denies or openly clarifies this matter, the positive effect may be lost."

At present, if people agree with the methods used--it still remains to be seen how far the people will go in dealing with housebreakers and criminals who attack them. And, of course, how long the mysterious shootings now occurring can continue without causing new feelings of insecurity.

NUTRITIONIST DECLARES MALNUTRITION WIDESPREAD

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 25 Jul 83 pp 1, 12

[Text] Bogor, KOMPAS--Because of the importance of nutrition to quality of human life, it is appropriate that nutrition be made an important element in national development strategy. It is necessary, therefore, that policies related to food and nutrition be incorporated in regulations in order to assure their implementation and their permanence in the long term.

Prof Dr Darwin Karyadi made this statement at his installation as special professor for nutrition at the IPB [Bogor Agricultural Institute] in Bogor on Saturday, 23 July.

From the viewpoint of a national development strategy for developing the whole Indonesian person, Prof Dr Karyadi said, Indonesia faces very serious challenges in the field of nutrition. The fact that those suffering from malnutrition, which make up about one third of the Indonesian population, live in the villages will result in the reduction of agricultural production. Not only that, but groups that suffer from malnutrition and are underproductive become a burden on the rest of the people. "How can we make this one third of our population that is a burden to society to become productive and capable of standing as a human resource for national development?" asked Darwin.

Nutrition Engineering

Darwin stated that this challenge cannot be met merely in passing, such as through increasing food production and income. The malnutrition problem will not be solved within a single generation through such means, since malnutrition has several aspects.

"Therefore, I propose the term 'nutrition engineering,' that is, the placing of nutrition as a strategic point in the national development process in general and in improving the quality of life in particular," Darwin said.

According to Darwin, this concept can be used since it already has a basis in knowledge and is adequately supported by the current level of nutritional technology.

He emphasized that food and nutrition planning in the context of national development must be complemented by intensive education and publicity. Awareness of nutrition must be instilled at all levels of society, principally among the young.

The nutrition problem is more prevalent in village areas and in the farming sector. Research shows that most of those suffering from malnutrition reside in villages and are mainly farm laborers and farmers not owning land. About 42.8 million people, or about 35 percent of the Indonesian people, consume less than the average number of calories recommended for good health.

Most of those are village residents who are farm laborers or farmers not owning land. A total of 38.5 percent of those consuming the very least amount of protein are farm laborers, and 39.6 percent are farmers without land.

Commenting on the results of nutrition research during Pelita [five-year development plan] III, Prof Darwin stated that three percent of children under five, who make up 33 percent of the population, suffer from serious protein-calorie malnutrition. It is estimated that 13.8 percent of the babies born during Pelita III had a birth weight of less than 2.5 kg.

A total of 16.4 out of every 1000 children under five suffer from xerophthalmia, and endemic goiter affects 10 to 90 percent of the people in certain areas. Nutritional anemia afflicts 40 percent of preschool children, 70 percent of schoolage children (ages 6 to 14), 70 percent of pregnant women, and 40 percent of low-income working men.

6942

CSO: 4213/535

IMPORTANCE OF ISLAMIC TEACHING ON CAMPUSES STRESSED

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 30 Jul 83 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, 29 Jul 83--Prof Dr Nugroho Notosusanto, minister of education and culture, stated that the minister of religion will assist fully in providing teachers and other needs for a program to improve religion education on campuses.

"I consider religious education on campus to be important, but I must request advice on administering it from Mr Munawir, who better understands this matter," said Nugroho after meeting today with Minister of Religion H. Munawir Syadzali MA at the Department of Education and Culture building in Senayan, Jakarta.

He stated that management and administration of campus mosques have always been handled by his department, but in their spiritual aspects he must hold out his hand for cooperation from the Department of Religion.

Minister Nugroho stressed the importance of expanding religious education on campuses when he dedicated the "Al Mujahidin" IKIP [teacher training institute] in Jogjakarta while on an official visit there this week.

He said that religious education and activities on campuses must be increased as part of religious guidance for students and other academic circles.

Nugroho stated that Minister Munawir had declared his willingness to help with direction of spiritual aspects by providing teachers of religion, copies of the Koran, and religious textbooks.

Management by Rector

Nugroho stated that campus mosques will be managed directly by the rectors, who will form special teams for the purpose.

"Whether a rector is a Muslim is not an issue, but of course it is important that the team appointed by the rector be made up of Muslims," he said.

He discussed with Minister Munawir the management of mosques located near campuses, which the academic communities also use.

"The administration of these mosques also will be assisted through cooperation between my department and the Department of Religion," said Minister of Education and Culture Nugroho Notosusanto.

6942

CSO: 4213/540

ADAM MALIK CONDEMNS 'MYSTERIOUS SHOOTINGS'

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 25 Jul 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Jakarta, 23 Jul 83--Former vice president Adam Malik warned that because Indonesia is built on a foundation of law the mysterious shootings that have become prevalent in the big cities of Indonesia are contrary to the laws and constitution of this country.

He warned that without a foundation of law in Indonesia there is not one country in the world that would have recognized the existence of Indonesia at the time of its independence proclamation. Therefore, any act in opposition to law will take this nation toward destruction.

Adam Malik spoke at the National Awakening Building at a ceremony for his inauguration as protector of the Idayu Foundation, replacing the late Bung Karno and Bung Hatta. The occasion was also the celebration of his 66th birthday (22 July). He stated that apparently there are now many people who no longer act on the basis of law but on the basis of knives and emotions.

He criticized several representatives of the people who have made statements of approval of the mysterious shootings. He stated that, although he himself does not approve of the death penalty, "if the law still exists, enforce it."

"But do not do it by such mysterious shootings. We have courts. If necessary, arrest them in the morning, try them at noon, and shoot them in the evening. This means execution by decision of a court. This means we act on a basis of law."

He called upon officials of the government to act immediately to stop the spreading mysterious shootings and urged everyone, officials as well as the public, to return to an awareness of the law. "We return to existing law, and not to law that is non-existent or not yet enacted."

Adam Malik declared that the situation now developing is the responsibility not only of the government but also of us all as Indonesians. "The mysterious shootings, also, are our responsibility, since we have allowed all of this tyranny and these illegal conditions to rampage while we have closed our eyes."

6942

CSO: 4213/535

KIRIBATI

BRIEFS

DIRECTIVE ON KIRIBATI-FIJI TRADE--The Government of Kiribati has issued a directive that only ships from the Pacific Forum Line will be allowed to Trade between Fiji and Kiribati. It warned that cargo arriving on other ships would not be landed. The directive was issued through the South Pacific Bureau for Economic-Operation in Suva and said the move reflected growing support among regional governments in (RPT) support among regional governments for the Forum Line. A radio Australia correspondent in Suva said that this means that the ship, the Moanaraoi, now on charter to the Forum Line will carry all Tara-bound cargo from Fiji. [Text] [Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 5 Aug 83 p 8]

CSO: 4200/796

GDR AID TO PRINT PLANT REPORTED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 11 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "Printing Machine in the National Printing Plant Is Completed"]

[Text] The installation of eight photographic machines and one two-color printing machine, aided by the solidarity organization of the German Democratic Republic through the government, was started in March and was completed not long ago. An official handover ceremony was held on the evening of 8 July in the National Printing Enterprise Plant, Vientiane Capital. Mr (Rinser), the GDR chief of engineering for machine installation, and Mr Onsi Boutsivongsak, chief of the National Printing Plant improvement project for Laos, made speeches to turn over and accept amid the Deputy Minister of Culture Mr Somsa Desa Khampou and Mr Dieter Doering, the GDR ambassador to Laos.

The two-color printer is able to print two colors at the same time. It is an automatic large machine for Laos that can print the size of 70x100 centimeters. Its maximum printing capability is 12,000 per hour, and its aim is to steadily increase the printing of different newspapers to serve the masses.

The installation of three paper-cutting machines, two stapling machines, two folding machines for making hard covers, etc., is hurriedly being carried on. It is expected to be completed by the end of this coming August. Most of these machines have automatic controls.

When this project is completed it will be able to produce 20,000 books per day and 50,000 daily newspapers (PASASON). It will be able to produce 10,000 issues per day for other newspapers.

The GDR solidarity organization's assistance through the government is free, and is worth 5 million marks (in GDR currency).

9884

CSO: 4206/99

TRADE UNION TO CONSULT WITH WORKERS ON PROBLEMS, LIVING STANDARDS

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 1-15 Apr 83 pp 2, 12, 15

/Article: "Trade Union Mobilizes and Organizes Movement and Emulation of Each Other in Work and in Production"

/Excerpt/ B. Organizing a Meeting of Workers and Government Employees and Signing a Collective Agreement

The congress of workers and government employees and the signing of a collective agreement are /ways/ for workers and government employees to expand their collective mastery in joining the factory management.

The Trade Union firmly cooperates with many government offices, organizes the workers and government employees' congresses on a regular basis with content suitable for adopting a plan and for consulting to find ways to carry out the factory's plan; it conducts various meetings of workers and government employees in order to obtain their opinions on solving production difficulties and improving living standards. It searches for the cause of short working hours and low work efficiency, high production costs, low quality, waste in materials and equipment, labor and capital (when such a condition does occur); and it mobilizes trade union and government employees to join with the specialized task office to solve these problems.

From all the suggestions that are discussed in the units, production sections, offices and different divisions that come together to study, along with the Trade Union's mass mobilization technique and the board of director's managerial techniques, the Trade Union provides representation for the workers and government employees to sign a /collective agreement/ with the factory board of directors or the chief of the office.

The collective agreement is a document demonstrating responsibility in voluntary decision, and the awakening and participation in socialism between a leader and workers and government employees. This is considered to be completely legal in the factory area.

The contents of the collective agreement must be detailed and should be best suited to the actual situation. /It should/ aim at improving the key and persistent problems. All difficulties and imbalances in production and in workers and

government employees lives must be closely linked to the obligations, responsibility, individual rights and interests, collective interests, and state interests.

The most important thing is to implement actually and completely the collective agreement, to put it in the center and make it something that receives the most attention in an office, and to lead factory, mass organization, workers and government employees throughout the factory. Thus, after signing the collective agreement, the Trade Union must mobilize to have a strong mass organization to achieve all the issues in the agreement, to make the collective agreement result in cooperation and have a value suitable for determining the decisions of all who help to make it reality.

In the bases that directly serve agricultural production, there must be a meeting of workers and government employees to sign the important collective agreement in the agricultural production season.

C. Mobilize Voluntary Emulation

Voluntary emulation is a volunteer project for individuals and collective groups extending over a certain period of time which is agreed upon and is accepted for collective groups. When there is voluntary emulation, then the emulation will have substance. The trade union then will have a reference from which to mobilize the masses to struggle, to represent workers and government employees, and to take part in factory management. Therefore, in the development of opening meetings for workers and government employees and signing a collective agreement, the workers must determinedly mobilize everyone including collective groups to voluntarily emulate.

In the primary contents included in the implementation of the collective agreement when applying emulation in centralism, one must pay attention to the following problems:

--strict carrying out of labor regulations;

--encourage creativity, and make us of it;

--go beyond the plan concerning the expected level of production, quality, materials, equipment and working days for each month, and each quarter of the year;

--volunteer to build up work units that appear to have resplendent, active patterns of work.

After applying for the emulation, the trade union unit, the regional trade union, and base trade union should follow up, help, and mobilize mass applications.

D. Mobilize the Workers and Government Employees To Encourage Creativity

One outcome is that the emulation process which will only become solid by building a foundation of encouraging creativity in workers and government employees. Therefore, great attention should be paid to mobilizing everyone to encourage creativity.

When each mobilizing trade union and the workers and government employees encourage the use of or use creativity, each scientific and technical cadre will then study another goal or use new techniques and advanced production techniques. It will become an active process.

In the process of encouraging creativity, first of all we must turn to the solution of problems in production and work, saving materials and equipment, using domestic materials and equipment instead of importing from abroad, solving problems concerning spare parts, effectively use machinery and equipment, change social conditions, and ensure safety in working.

9884

CSO: 4206/97

NO RAPID SALARY INCREASES, FAMILY ECONOMY URGED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Jun 83 pp 1, 2

/Editorial: "Encourage, Expand, and Strengthen the Family Economy"/

/Text/ In the first 6 months of 1983 the Council of Ministers issued a resolution concerning a policy for promoting the family economy by pointing out that the family economy of comrades, workers, military officers and men, police, collective organizations of the masses that can be called government workers for short, agricultural co-op members, trade co-op members, credit co-op members, etc., are a part of the socioeconomic base. This is important additional income for each family. Its main advantage is to be able to respond to the need for vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, eggs, milk and a number of household items, etc., by the labor and capital of each family.

Because of this, the income of government employees and agricultural co-op members in our country is still low, and the work efficiency and the level of work that are put out are still low. However, the government still needs to use a great deal of capital for construction and defense work, and conditions have not been favorable quickly to raise the salary level for cadres and government employees. Meanwhile, however, each family still has a lot of knowledge and capacity for land and work and this has not yet had a chance to be systematically exploited at all. Thus, the promotion of the family economy is important for increasing social production and family income, and for gradually raising the standard of living.

In carrying out this task in the past many branches, units, localities and agricultural co-ops were seen to guide, encourage and help cadres, government employees and co-op members in their own area to construct their own family economy fairly effectively. For example, they encouraged vegetable and fruit growing, raising animals such as pigs and poultry, weaving cloth and silk, and basket weaving. All these help to increase family income and to raise the standard of living. However, many people and many families still have not started constructing their family economy because of many reasons both inside and outside. However, the important reason is that they have not yet deeply understood the role of the family economy. Because of this the Council of Ministers has agreed to the basic content of the family economic policy: to encourage, assist, and protect government employees and co-op members in expanding the family economy in the base area assigned by the government for the government

employees and co-op members to control production tools, raw materials, and family capital. The remaining free time is for working and using secondary labor in the family for producing products necessary for the family and society, and the more the better. The direction being accelerated in production is to grow fruit trees, vegetables, different kinds of beans, medicinal herbs, and starchy crops in order to meet family needs. In animal husbandry the direction is to encourage raising cattle, buffalo, goats, rabbits, pigs, chickens, birds, fish, bees, silkworms. Also included are weaving cloth, Lao skirts, mats; sewing garments and embroidery and weaving blankets; carvings, etc. These can be done depending on the conditions, capital, and ability of each locality and individual family.

All ministries and departments concerned with the state economy should pay attention to and respond to materials, equipment, and raw materials in constructing the family economy in the form of giving them contracts for production or manufacturing, or selling them raw materials and then buying the products back from them. Each government employee's family and each co-op member has the right to use a certain piece of land, to buy equipment, production tools, and primary and secondary raw materials in order to construct and expand the family economy by themselves or to get a loan from the bank when needed. The bank must set up long- and short-term credit systems with low interest rates for government employees and co-op members to build up their own family economy. Moreover, government employees and co-op members also have the right to use the products they themselves produce as needed in order to improve and raise the standard of living for each family. The government will exempt from tax all products produced by the family economy.

All of these are important contents of the resolution concerning the policy to expand the family economy issued by the Council of Ministers. In order for it to be widely practiced by the families of cadres, government employees, workers and co-op members, first of all we should pay attention to disseminate this policy deeply and widely to the masses so that everyone can see the important meaning of constructing the family economy and the benefits they will receive from the capital and their own labor. On this basis we should mobilize carrying out this policy by having firm cooperation with administrative committees and different mass organizations in order to organize and push forward in production. On the other hand, the ministries involved, e.g., the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Agricultural Co-ops, the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry, the Ministry of Finance and Banking, and the Ministry of Trade, must help in planning, responding to providing sufficient raw materials, working tools, capital, land, animal breeds, etc. for constructing the family economy. They also have to improve other problems related to loans, purchasing, contracts, transportation, etc. When these are improved they will push forward and directly support the construction of the family economy, cause it to widely and efficiently expand, and make it able to improve the food supply and indispensable household items for the family.

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR BETTER LIVING STANDARDS, INVESTMENT FOR PRIVATE ECONOMY

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

/"Editorial" Column: "Attention Should Be Paid To Normalize the Standard of Living"/

/Text/ The normalization of the living standards for all comrades, soldiers, government employees, workers and the people of ethnic groups is an urgent and most crucial matter. It has both political and strategic significance. It is both a goal and a summary of all our socioeconomic movements. Thus, this matter has at present become an important policy, and a priority goal of the party and our government.

In the struggle to raise the standard of living of the working people who, first of all, are cadres, government employees and combatants, in order to improve both material matters and morale and to be one step better, the most important thing is to guarantee that the working people have food and salt to eat, cloth to make into garments, medicines for disease treatment, and education throughout depending on the conditions and individual ability. This means that the standard of living for working people must be improved and gradually raised. We will absolutely not let the workers in any localities or places starve or be subject to epidemics. If this occurs accidentally in localities in any province or if it is predicted that there will be starvation or epidemics, the administration committee in that locality must have ways to solve it in a timely manner, or it must have a detailed protective plan to prevent it from occurring. Doing it this way will not only ensure that the party and government policy on raising the standard of living of all working people is effective, /but it will also provide/ the strength to take part in wet rice paddy production, defending the nation, and also the fruition of the revolution.

In raising the standard of living of the working people, especially for cadres, combatants and government employees, in addition to their salaries and widely using the system of paying a salary according to duties and bonuses, we must also try to ensure the complete supply of different kinds of goods according to the ration, and guarantee the quality, prices, time and delivery of goods to the hands of consumers. This means we must try to make an amount of indispensable goods at a fairly reasonable established level to raise the standard of living for cadres, combatants and government employees, reach everyone in a timely manner, and avoid loss, decrease in quality, etc., which would directly affect

he standard of living of many cadres, combatants and government employees who are persistently carrying out the important work of the country nationwide.

Moreover, in places that have the right conditions we should mobilize and encourage families of cadres, combatants and government employees to construct the family economy. This means to do planting and different kinds of animal raising depending on present conditions and individual ability. The administrative committees of those places should have a policy of responding with good seedlings, capital, tools and advice in cultivation techniques and animal husbandry to provide knowledge on a basic-level. This is to help the families of the cadres, combatants and workers to be able to use their free time to increase production and family income and to be partly self-sufficient in terms of food supply and also to ease the burden shouldered by society.

For working people of all ethnic groups different local administrative committees should have a plan to encourage and strengthen production, encourage the hidden capabilities in different localities, such as blacksmithing, pottery, weaving, forest and ricefield exploitation, etc., in order to produce and manufacture wares for sale to increase the income for the family and the locality. At the same time we must pay special attention to improving education, public health, health problems, and to respond with indispensable goods for the ethnic and mountainous areas in order to help the working people of ethnic groups to use these tools in their living and production, and change their standard of living to a new progressive one which agrees with the principles of health and minimizes the differences in comparison with the flatland areas.

When we can do this, the goal of striving for standardizing and steadily improving the lot of the working people, as set by the party and our government will then become reality. What we have to do is simply determinedly continue this work the best we can. The work of our construction, production and national defense will be guaranteed; the working people of ethnic groups will be energetic, strong, and intelligent, and will fulfill all the plenums and also the plans set by the party and our government.

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CSO: 4206/99

NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION ACTIVITIES SUMMARIZED

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 16-28 Feb 83 pp 15, 17

/Article by Sisongkham: "Progress and Expansion in the National Construction Corporation"/

/Text/ The National Construction Corporation was set up in late 1979. It is a corporation that /is involved in/ domestic construction projects.

In 1982 after the Third Party Congress had ended gloriously, among all parties, ~~and~~ and people of all nationalities who were working to implement the outcome of this congress and whose aim was to progress and expand the work, there was improvement and assignment of mechanics in the party and government. The former National Construction Corporation has become /the Corporation Federation for Building Construction and Production/ under the Ministry of Construction. There are 2,910 people; 644 are females, 30 are high-level technicians, 76 are equivalent high-level technicians, 431 are mid-level and 207 are equivalent mid-level, 729 are basic-level and 281 are equivalent basic-level, and 1,156 workers.

Especially in 1982, which was the 2nd year of the First 5-Year Plan of the party and government, in addition to the construction and improvement of their own materials and technical bases, the former National Construction Corporation struggled to carry out the base construction projects of the party and government. It scored a number of achievements, and also improved and reassigned its forces as follows. It restructured the organization by decreasing its people and went from five sections to four sections. It decreased its construction divisions from four to two. It expanded by adding one additional local branch in Luang Prabang Province. It /took over/ the cement factory and brick factory construction from the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry. It transferred the work of different production units to the same organization line of the construction federation, e.g., the piped water company, the rock production company, and the Kao Lao machine repairs factory.

Now the improvement and assignment of the collective forces of the federation have been completed at the base level. It has started production of all business in order to follow completely the duty, role and form of the corporation federation for building construction and production consisting of four different sections: administration, finance, techniques and statistics. It also expanded provincial corporate branches in three provinces, Savannakhet, Luang Prabang and

Xieng Khouang. There are seven companies subordinate to the construction corporation federation. Construction Company No 1 is responsible for construction using the government budget, and for cooperation with foreign countries except for the USSR. At the present time it is responsible for 66 new construction and repair projects worth 34 million kip. Construction Company No 2 is responsible for construction work in cooperation with the USSR. There are 4 big projects: a 150-bed hospital in Phon Tong, an /all-subject/ school in Sok Pa Louang, all the work of the government construction organization, and the 150 kW broadcasting station at Km 42. Construction Company No 3 is responsible for piped water system construction. In particular, it is now continuing the construction of two water reservoirs in Phon Than and Phon Tong. Each contains 1,500 cubic meters. They are expected to be completed in April 1983. The construction material production company is responsible for all construction material production factories of the federation consisting of two lumber mills at Km 9 and Pak Pang (Nam Kading), a handicrafts and brick factory in Houie Deua, a concrete and /cement/ block production plant, and a stone and sand /dredging/ station at Ban Thin Tom. The rock production company is responsible for the stone production stations at Pha Hom (Thakhek), Pha Na Liang and Hat Khwui Deng. Now it is installing a two-pile stone production station in Hat Khwui Deng which is able to produce 100,000 cubic meters of stone per year. The machinery and transportation company is responsible for the Kao Liao machinery repair factory and the truck caravans transporting materials from Danang to Vientiane for Lao-Soviet cooperation. In 1983 it was able to make a total of 6,109 trips. The Lao Water Company is responsible for producing piped water and for the water company for the people in Vientiane where there are two piped water-production factories, the Kao Leo factory and the Chinaimo factory that produce 12 million cubic meters of water per year.

Along with carrying out these duties the construction corporation federation is also carrying out a policy toward cadres and workers, to protect their standard of living, as to the material and spiritual aspects, on a regular basis, for example, transporting workers to work every day, and providing housing for specialized-task cadres who do not have a place to stay. They set up a restaurant, nursery, barbershop, sewing room, and medical room, and started specialized task courses in politics on a regular basis in order to promote the political ideology and the levels of enterprise organization and management for the cadres and workers. This has resulted in succeeding in the construction plan assigned by the government at the expected level, and striving to complete a number of basic construction projects for national economic expansion. These are the agricultural machine repair shop in Tha Ngon, the Inter-Sputnik satellite communications station, baby food manufacturing, a pig-raising station that is raising 600 female pigs in Na Khwai, all the construction for the Third Party Congress, a chicken coop at Km 9 (Dong Dok), and the complete installation of a modern concrete factory at Km 5. Of a total of 95 projects, 66 were 100 percent completed, and 29 are 50 percent completed.

Moreover, the construction corporation federation also improved and expanded production and material bases by changing the machinery system at the Km 9 lumber mill from oil to electricity in order to increase the efficiency of this lumber mill many times higher than before, to start construction of an automated concrete production factory that will soon be in operation; to build two steel

boats equipped with ore- and sand-dredging machines in their area, to expand / more hectares of the area for keeping the stone and sand, and to improve the manufacture of hinges and doors so that this factory can operate and serve /the public/ in a normal fashion.

This is in order steadily to expand the construction corporation federation and also to expand the trade union organization work which is a strong solid force for production. It is also a bridge for the party and government. The workers are always a strong fortress in participating, in defending and building the country in its advance toward socialism. Therefore, the construction corporation federation accepted 609 from the masses and they are progressing in all areas of work toward becoming trade union members. Including 112 females, this provides a force to make the 1983 total work plan in the construction federation, with a total value of 217.45 million kip, complete to the expected level.

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CSO: 4206/97

ALL-WEATHER ROAD IN HOUA PHAN NEARLY COMPLETE

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 1-15 Mar 83 pp 1, 13

[Article by Phet Meuang Sam: "Sam Neua Road Construction Company No 7"]

[Text] Meuang Son District [Vieng Thong] is 121 km from downtown Sam Neua in the northwest. It is rich in consumer products and expensive forest products. Many years ago the people's travel and transportation was by horse and litter.

At the end of the war the American imperialists had set up a military base for the Vang Pao bandits in the middle of a small road connecting downtown Sam Neua and Meuang Son District. For example, they installed radar on the top of Pha Thi cliff to direct the air bandits fire and destroy the stronghold area in Houa Phan Province and other places in the liberation zone around the nation. The year 1968 was the year when all armies and all people in Houa Phan Province along with the people throughout the country defeated the American imperialists and the bandits of Vang Pao in the Pha Thi battlefield. Under the capable leadership of the LPDR, clearing started for a road from Sam Neua to Houie Ma "Pha Thi." This was considered the first time the Houa Phan people expanded the communications route so that cars could reach this locality.

After the country was liberated nationwide, there came the period of implementing the First 5-Year Plan of the government concerning the expansion of communications to facilitate goods distribution from cities to rural areas. Thus, the Houa Phan public works service sent Road Construction Company No 7 to continue digging the road from Houie Ma "Pha Thi" to Meuang Son District. This road construction company consists of 58 people including women who make up 2/3 of the total. There is one basic-level bridge and road construction technician, two C 100 bulldozers, one stone transport truck and one transport truck. They have been doing this work since 8 February 1981.

The workers in this company have begun to carry out their duty starting at zero and progressing step by step. Along with learning specialized tasks by actual practice, they organized political studies including documents on the Youth Union, Women's Organization, Trade Unions, and supplementary education to help the workers to absorb the party and government policy and to raise the cultural level. Many comrades became Youth Union, Women's Organization, and Trade Union members and carried out their roles. They also mobilized the people to participate in this road construction.

Therefore, each month the Pha Thi Road Construction Company No 7 in Meuang Son receives as guests the Meuang Son people who have sent material assistance more than three times. This has helped the workers to have an active spirit for their own duty. Even though the road winds up the mountain and down to the brooks, no matter how dense the jungle or how hard the stone cliff, none of the workers get discouraged. This has helped them to score achievement. For example, they cleared 22 km, 5 meters wide, for the surface of the new road and repaired 30 km of the old road. When we look back from the day they started to work on this road, this company has had political cadres actively to lead the workers' ideology. It has many dozens of basic-level specialized-task cadres, and also many mid-level ones. They are learning by working on the job. They expect that by the end of 1983 there will be all kinds of transport trucks running from downtown Sam Neua to Meuang Son in all seasons.

9884

CSO: 4206/97

SRV ROAD CONSTRUCTION, PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 13 Jul 83 p 3

/Article Translated from NHAN DAN: "The Laos-Vietnam Friendship Bridge, on the Occasion of the Sixth Anniversary of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship and Cooperation Agreement Signed on 18 July 1977"

/Text/ In the handover ceremony of Route 6 from Nam Neun to Ban Ban in the last 3 months Comrade Phao Bounnaphon, alternate member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister of transportation and posts, spoke to our fraternal Vietnamese. "Laos and Vietnam have had relations for a long time. After both of our countries were completely liberated, though the Vietnamese people still faced many difficulties caused by the war, and because of the invasion and destruction in many areas by the Chinese reactionaries, the party, government and Vietnamese people have still given valuable assistance and their fine fruits to us, and have helped us to construct this big road. They are taking an important part in constructing and defending Laos."

Comrade Yong Yia, deputy provincial party secretary, chairman of the Xieng Khouang provincial administrative committee, said, "for many decades the people of the ethnic groups in mountainous areas in Xieng Khouang Province have wished to have a road to transport goods and to travel to see each other. Today our wish has come true, from Nam Neun to Phonsavan, and from Ban Ban to Nam Neun. Even though there are high mountains, dense forests, deep streams, and steep abysses to bridge, the Vietnamese workers struggled and overcame all obstacles in stone and asphalt paving, and in bridge construction. Routes 7 and 6 bring new beauty to our mountainous province. It is a new force in helping look for natural resources within the province in order to enrich and strengthen our country. Different roads and bridges were successfully built with the sweat, labor and blood of all of you. This will remain deep in the hearts of all Lao people of ethnic groups forever.

The united communications construction company No 8 was assigned a lofty international duty by the Ministry of Communications and Transportation to assist Laos in repairing and constructing different important routes by carrying out the cooperation agreement in economic, cultural, scientific and technical aspects, the mutual assistance between the two governments, and the cooperation protocol between the two ministries. In the 5 years from 1975-80 the engineering cadres and workers of the bridge construction companies studied and made maps of land and water routes over 1,500 km in order to ensure approximately 650 km of

communications on Routes 6, 7, 217 and 42, including cutting new roads, upgrading the level, widening over 400 km of road surface, and they repaired and built bridges and new water pipes in 1,500 places.

Carrying out the above-mentioned duty, the united communications construction company No 8 confronted many difficulties caused by the destructive war of the American imperialists in Laos. Approximately 81,550 U.S. bombs are still left along Routes 7 and 8. The weather is most difficult. The rainy season drags on long and the rain is heavy, and at the same time there is also often a strong wind. The temperature changes suddenly between day and night from 35 degrees C down to 2 or 3 degrees C. Sometimes it goes down to 0 degrees C. The areas with most malaria are in Nam Neun, Nam Tian and Leam Chong cape.

After 7 years of diligent, persistent and creative work, cadres and workers of the united communications and transportation construction company No 8 and Battalion No 12 succeeded in constructing approximately 130 km of Route 7 from Nam Khan to Phonsavan, constructing eight solid concrete bridges 9 meters wide, including four bridges that are 42 to 74 meters long. There are bridges in Nam Meut, Nam Tian, Nam Hom and Khang Khai. The construction of Route 6 from Nam Neun to Ban Ban for 86 km was finished 10 days ahead of schedule. The new route has already reached 67 km from Phou Lao to Meaung Thian. This route adjoins Routes 6 and 7 and other different routes in the norhter region of Laos. It is an important route in defending and constructing the /country/.

The Vietnamese workers all said that over the many years they had lived in Laos they had learned even more from the speeches of General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihane. It is said that the special friendship between Laos and Vietnam is bright. It is an example of love and is rare in the world. In fact, all Vietnamese cadres and workers received love and assistance from the cadres and workers of Xieng Khouang and Houa Phan Provinces as though they were in the same family.

In the area where the Vietnamese men were stationed, cadres and local people helped them with food, lumber for building houses, and visits on the New Year Festival and other festivals.

With the outcome achieved over a period of 7 years and higher than expected by the government plan, the united communications bridge construction company No 8 received a first class labor medal from the Vietnamese Government, and an independence medal first class from the PLDR Government. The Vietnamese Government also gave the 2nd and 3rd class labor medals to 6 units. The LPDR Government also gave 18 labor medals to all units and a friendship medal to 85 outstanding persons.

9884

CSO: 4206/100

ANTI-LPDR FORCES ATTACK IN KHAMMOUAN DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Jul 83 p 2

[Article by S. Don Savang: "A Highly Alert Company"]

[Text] At 2:00 am on one night in the midst of the nighttime silence the people in Ban Don Ma Lai, Sikhot Canton, Thakhek District, were sleeping soundly in their own houses in order to stay healthy for the next day's production. They never expected that anything would happen in their village.

Suddenly the dogs at the entrance to the village started to bark and yap as though they wanted to tear an enemy to pieces. The people in the village all awakened and listened carefully to the situation. For a short while a frightened cry was heard. Who...are...you? Where...are...you...from? The answer the innocent people got from the murderers was not to talk if they did not want to die, and to give them some rice immediately. In the midst of confusion the patriotic people did not let those counterrevolutionaries suppress the people as they pleased. The soldiers stationed in this village are always alert and ever ready to fight at all times and absolutely never allow any enemies to sneak in to operate. No matter how much they suffer from gnats and mosquito bites and the rains, they will continue to hold their guns and guard the border energetically and patiently, befitting their name "soldiers." They are trusted sons of the Lao people.

At that moment, and the soldier's border post in Sikhot Canton a man secretly made a report to the company chief and a soft conversation was heard. "Where are they?" "In the house getting some rice." "How many?" "Approximately 11 of them. They had 'Lao Liberation Party' symbols." "O.K. Thanks."

After that, the border company commander ordered the gathering soldiers in Ban Nong Miang and ordered all military forces to be ever ready for the fight! Not long after, the gun sounds of the revolutionary combatants were heard louder and louder like thunder and lightning. The Lao traitors who were taken care of by the Beijing expansionists and the Thai reactionaries and who had been sent in by them to cause confusion, were awaited and ambushed. There was no way for them to fight back and so they all ran for their lives as fast as they could.

After 10 minutes of fighting it turned out that the counterrevolutionaries had scattered and were defeated like a toad that has been torn into pieces, leaving one dead behind. We seized 1 AK along with 30 bullets and a lot of other things.

From this achievement and such good deeds the people of ethnic groups in Khammouan Province and also the people in Sikhot Canton, Ban Don Ma Lai, all congratulated and expressed deep appreciation to the sections of soldiers of Sikhot Canton for this victory. Many people remarked, "our soldiers are really fit to be a fence for our nation."

These border soldiers do not seem to be satisfied with this small achievement. To fulfill the trust of the people and to fulfill the duty assigned by the party and government, they are even more alert in protecting and guarding, and absolutely will not let any counterrevolutionaries sneak in to sabotage the peace and happiness of the people.

9884

CSO: 4206/99

BRIEFS

CHAMPASSAK LOCAL SECURITY--Pak Son Canton which consists of 15 villages and a total of 8,430 people is subordinate to Sanasomboun District, Champassak Province. In Pak Son Canton the ranks of the Public Security Service guerrilla unit have been improved and have become a driving force in actively defending their own canton area. This has now helped to bring normalcy to the area which was once in trouble from the counterrevolutionaries, and has helped the people of all ethnic groups to actively and happily make their living and to steadily move in the direction of expansion set by the party and government. /Excerpts/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 24 Jun 83 p 2/ 9884

SAVANNAKHET RECRUITMENT--By absorbing the two great strategic duties set by the party and government which are defending and constructing the country and advancing it to socialism, and by clearly understanding the honored obligation of Lao youth to the country, in the first 6 months of 1983 almost 200 youth of ethnic groups in production bases in different district areas in Khanthaboury, Outhoumpon, Atsaphangthong, Phin, Sepone, Champhon and Songkon Districts, Savannakhet Province, have awakened and volunteered to serve the country in the ranks of the Lao People's Army to be cadres and workers in offices and different units. Together they will take part in steadily building their own locality to be strong. /Text/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 27 Jun 83 p 1/ 9884

SAVANNAKHET BANK LOANS--This year the bank in Khanthaboun District, Savannakhet Province, granted a loan of 100,000 kip to the Ban Namphou agricultural co-op, Mouang Khai Canton, Khanthaboun District, for its capital. The purpose is to let the agricultural co-op steadily expand its business within this co-op. /Text/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 2 Jul 83 p 1/ 9884

SAVANNAKHET DISTRICT CENSUS--Phin District is located in the east along route 9 over 100 km from Savannakhet Province. It has 11 cantons, 147 villages, 5,533 families, and 32,266 people, including 15,469 women. The Lao Theung have 7 cantons and 96 villages. /Excerpt/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 7 Jul 83 p 2/ 9884

SARAVANE BANKING--In the first 6 months of this year cadres, soldiers, and workers in factories along with the people throughout Lakhonpheng and Vapi Districts, Saravane Province, have deposited savings of 5,491,014 kip in the government bank. The most outstanding one of all was Vapi District, which put 5,225,014 kip in the bank. It was also learned that at the same time the cadres in this bank also loaned a total of 337,727 kip to agricultural co-ops and different enterprises in production. Of these the Vapi District Bank gave 52,577 kip to the Houie Khon co-op members. /Text/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Jul 83 p 1/ 9884

CHAMPASSAK RECRUITMENT--In June 38 Youth Union members in Soukhouma and Khoksavang Cantons, Soukhouma District, Champassak Province, together voluntarily served the country by taking part in the ranks of the military forces of the Lao People's Army, and in offices and different organizations around their province in order to participate in carrying out the two strategic duties: defending and constructing the country to be forever prosperous and strong. It is well known that last May the Youth Union members in some localities in Champassak Province, e.g., in some production bases in Phon Thong and Champassak Districts, also awakened and voluntarily served the country. They now have over 100 members. /Text/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 9 Jul 83 p 1/ 9884

PAVN-ASSISTED FACTORY--The Laos-Vietnam friendship factory of the Lao People's Army is one of the large factories in Vientiane Capital. It was aided in construction and production expansion by the General Techniques Department of the Vietnamese People's Army. Almost 2 years ago the Laos-Vietnam friendship factory produced and scored fine achievements in repairing trucks and all kinds of machines. Moreover, the factory also produced all sorts of goods to serve units throughout the army, and produced a quantity of goods for the people's living. In the morning market on the Phrathat Louang religious festival in Vientiane Capital a number of the goods produced by the Laos-Vietnam friendship factory were popular. They were given high prices, and received many orders from foreign countries. Comrade Somphon, director of the Laos-Vietnam friendship factory, told us that the General /Techniques/ Department of the Vietnamese People's Army assisted us as much as they could, not only from the beginning of construction of the factory, but also in vehicles, machinery, raw materials used in production, and sending technical experts and workers in high-level occupations to assist the factory. The assistance of the fraternal Vietnamese comrades demonstrated the lofty proletarian internationalism and the unending special friendship and solid relations between Laos and Vietnam. /Text/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 14 Jul 83 p 3/ 9884

KHAMMOUAN DISTRICT CENSUS, HOSPITAL--Khamkeut is one of seven districts of Khammouan Province. It has many nationalities and ethnic groups with different cultural levels, 15 cantons, and over 41,000 people; 20 percent are Lao Soung and 18 percent are Lao Theung. Its public health is continually improving. A 100-bed hospital for the district is now being constructed, and it is 80 percent completed. /Excerpts/ /Vientiane PASASON in Lao 12 Jul 83 p 2/ 9884

CHAMPASSAK DISTRICT UNION MEMBERSHIP--The trade union unit of Champassak District was set up in 1978. At that time there were only 16 members. In the past they expanded by continually increasing the outstanding masses in the organization. Their unit now has 242 members. This has increased the forces for the efficient carrying out of the district plan issued each period. /Excerpts/ /Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 1-15 Apr 83 p 13/ 9884

CSO: 4206/97

JOINT VENTURE AGREEMENT LIKELY TO BE SIGNED BY END OF 1983

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Aug 83 p 2

[Text]

THERE is every likelihood that the Asean Industrial Joint Ventures (AIJV) agreement would be signed by the end of this year, the secretary-general of the Asean Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr Ah-Ram Kotikula, said in Kuala Lumpur on Tuesday today.

He said the Asean CCI working group on industrial cooperation which met here on Tuesday had accepted the agreement and that the Asean CCI council would confirm this today.

The agreement will be signed after the approval of the Asean Committee on Industry, Minerals and Energy (Colmei), which meets in Manila later this year, and the Asean economic minis-

ters.

Mr Kotikula told a news conference that intra Asean trade would expand significantly once the agreement was signed.

AIJV, in fact, would boost trade between Asean countries, he added.

Mr Kotikula said the private sector in "one Asean country" had sought a relook on one of the provisions in the agreement but there were no changes made after the relook.

He said the first AIJV project, involving the manufacture of frit, the material used for the glazing of ceramic products, could get started as early as the end of this year.

Elaborating on the pro-

ject, the chairman of the Ceramic Industry Club of Asean (Cica), Encik Ghazali Yusoff, said it would probably get off the ground towards the end of next year.

He said the frit manufacturing plant was one of the two projects proposed by Cica, the other being a kiln-manufacturing plant.

The location and the structure of the frit project had not been decided yet, but there were positive indications from Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia, Encik Ghazali said.

He added that at the next Cica conference in Manila in December, discussions would be held on the location, equity and management of the pro-

ject.

According to Encik Ghazali, Asean countries currently consume about 15,000 tonnes of frit a year and the figure was expected to grow by between eight and 10 per cent annually.

He said that Asean countries paid an average of \$3,000 for a tonne of frit, a significant portion of the amount being for freight charges.

As the major raw material for frit, silica, was found in Asean countries, an Asean frit plant would be of great cost advantage to member countries, he said.

Encik Ghazali added that the demand for frit would be on the increase with the growth of the building industry. — Bernama 25

CSO: 4200/829

ANOTHER ASEAN TRADE BARRIER FALLS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Aug 83 p 20

[Article by Khalid Jaafar]

[Text]

...the Asean Trade and Tourism Committee is planning to tear down one more barrier to the expansion of intra-Asean trade under the Preferential Trading Arrangement.

This will be achieved through the liberalisation of non-tariff measures on a preferential basis for imports obtained from Asean countries — a move described as "the final instrument of the Asean PTA" now being considered by the committee.

This good news for the private sectors of Asean was conveyed by the Deputy Trade and Industry Minister, Encik Muhiyiddin bin Mohamad Yassin when he addressed the 12th plenary meeting of the Asean CCI Working Group on Trade in Kuala Lumpur yesterday.

The governments are also considering other measures to facilitate Asean trade expansion such as deepening of tar-

iff cuts, guidelines on exclusions list and sectoral approaches.

"A comprehensive review of the Asean PTA is currently being undertaken by the respective Asean member countries to make it more effective," he added.

The Deputy Minister said since the establishment of the PTA in 1977, a total of 17,000 items had been given tariff preferences by the Asean member countries.

The minimum margin of tariff preferences has also been raised from 20 per cent to 50 per cent.

However, despite such measures, trade under the PTA scheme has remained insignificant.

For example, although Malaysia's total trade with Asean countries over the last two years grew from \$11.9 billion in 1981 to \$14.2 billion in 1982, with Asean thus overtaking Japan as the largest trading partner, exports under the PTA

represented only 0.18 per cent (\$15.5 million) of Malaysia's total exports to Asean in 1982 (\$8.43 billion).

Encik Muhiyiddin believed that better results could be achieved if there was a genuine effort and commitment to utilise the PTA.

For example, long-term quantity contracts could be negotiated for selected products under specific agreements between member countries.

Another possibility is the offer of financing support at preferential interest rates for both exports or imports from member countries for selected products of Asean origin.

"Preferences in procurement by government entities could be accounted by transmitting pre-tender notices to all Asean member countries before similar notices were published in non-Asean countries.

"Additionally a preferential margin of 2.5 per

cent but not exceeding US\$40,000 worth of preferences per tender should be accorded to bids of Asean origin," he added.

He noted that manufacturing ventures could be more viable and efficient if they centred to the Asean region as a combined market for industrial products.

However, cooperation in trade and industry must take into account the industrialisation policies and processes in each member country.

One of the effective means by which intra-Asean trade could be achieved was through projects under the Asean Industrial Joint Venture Scheme (AIJV).

The Deputy Minister said the private sector could play an important role by providing feedback and advice to the respective governments on matters relating to the expansion of trade and industry in Asean.

IRAQI CRISIS MAY HURT NATION'S ECONOMY

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 29 Jul 83 p 10

[Article by Emilia Tagaza]

[Text]

PHILIPPINE contractors and workers in Iraq are becoming increasingly alarmed over the prospect of not getting fully paid for their services in that country.

Iraq's continuing war with Iran has left its economy in chaos and the Iraqi government has warned that it will have to suspend most of its obligations to Filipinos in the next two years.

Non payment of the bulk of Iraq's obligations could also place the Philippine economy in a desperate state. During the past three years, the country has been locked in a fierce battle against a chronic balance of payments problem, in which its main weapon is the foreign exchange earnings of Filipino expatriate workers. About 80 per cent of these overseas workers are deployed in the Middle East.

Iraq is second only to Saudi Arabia as an employer of Filipino labour. There are now some 32,000 Filipino workers in Iraq and outstanding infrastructure projects of Filipino construction firms are worth about US\$400 million.

For the past several months now, only 60 per cent of Filipino workers' salaries have been paid.

The Iraqi government has proposed that the remaining 40 per cent be deferred for two years.

But meanwhile the workers and contractors have made strong representations for the Manila government to shoulder Iraq's responsibilities.

Financially, however, the government can ill afford to advance Iraq's deferred payments. It has been tied to strict austerity measures by the US\$600 million soft loan facility obtained early this year from the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

As a condition of the loan, the IMF has imposed drastic cuts on the government's spending.

The government is therefore committed to reducing its budget deficit from the estimated 14 billion pesos (US\$1.5 billion) last year to 9.4 billion pesos this year, and further down to 9 billion pesos in 1984.

Both the pressure from workers and contractors and the awareness of Iraq's utter inability to meet all its obligations have prompted the government to consider seriously some form of barter trading arrangement with Iraq.

Last month, the two

governments agreed to the resumption of crude oil supply to the Philippines. Oil supply from Iraq was cut off in late 1980 when the Iran-Iraq conflict considerably worsened. Under the new agreement, the Philippines will aim to import 1,000 barrels of crude a day, the same purchase level before the supply was cut off in 1980.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata, who signed the agreement for the Philippine government, said that the details of how to implement the transaction were currently being worked out by the two countries' state trading organisations.

He said, however, that the oil supply should not be considered as payment for the unpaid portion of Iraq's obligations. Nevertheless, the workers and contractors are pushing the government to advance Iraq's debts and later charge the amount to the oil shipment.

What seems to worry the government about accepting the oil as payment for Iraq's obligations is the question of whether Iraq can supply the necessary volume of oil in the next two years if the war continues to prevent it from substan-

tially raising its oil production.

But Iraq is not the only country that is now creating anxiety among Philippine economic officials. Most other Middle East states have announced plans to cut development spending and this could reduce the demand for Filipino labour.

This, in turn, could further widen the country's payments deficit which last year hit a record US\$1.1 billion, double the previous year's shortfall of US\$500 million. During the first half of this year, the deficit has been estimated by the central bank to have reached almost US\$700 million.

Narrowing the balance of payments gap will be a tough battle for the government. The tightening of the US dollar tap from the Middle East will be a big blow. Neither will the country's major commodity exports — sugar, coconuts, and copper — show a lustrous performance.

Although commodity prices have been inching upwards, domestic production of coconuts and sugar is expected to decline because of the long dry spell that hit the country starting last year. — PT

LOAN FOR DEVELOPMENT BANK

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Text]

MANILA, July 22
THE Philippine government and a syndicate of 14 major international banks today signed a US\$100 million (\$230 million) loan for the state-owned Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP).

The agreement was signed at the presidential palace by Prime Minister Cesar Virata and a representative of the syndicate.

Mr Marcos said the signing of the loan agreement marked the transition of the DBP into a major commercial bank that would be the country's leading source of long-term development funds for agriculture and industry.

The lead managers of the loan are the Bankers Trust Group, the Chartered Bank, Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group, Chemical Bank International Group and Citicorp Capital Markets Group.

A presidential palace statement yesterday said

the loan, composed of two tranches, is payable in eight years, including a four-year grace period.

The first tranche is a Eurodollar facility with an interest rate of 1.125 per cent over either the three or six-month London interbank offered rate (Libor), the palace said.

The second tranche is a US domestic rate facility carrying an interest rate of 0.75 per cent over the higher floating prime commercial lending rate, the palace added.

In comments after the ceremony, President Marcos said the June 23 devaluation of the Philippine peso and other belt-tightening moves were "economically" and "politically unacceptable" but necessary to solve an economic crisis.

The Philippines is suffering a serious balance-of-payments problem, with the deficit for the first half of this year exceeding the US\$200 million limit for all of 1982. — AFP

CSO: 4200/794

BEST RICE REPORTEDLY BEING DIVERTED TO SOUTH

Drought-Stricken Areas

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Aug 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] Much of the good quality rice in Luzon is diverted to the South where it is sold for as much as P3.40 a kilo, 30 centavos over the government ceiling.

Only second class rice is being sold in Luzon at the government price ceiling of P3.10 per kilo.

Grain traders, who are taking advantage of the rice shortage in the Visayas and Mindanao brought about by the seven-month drought, have been sending rice to these areas even at extra cost.

Good quality rice is usually 85 percent pure rice and 15 percent broken and has a 14-percent moisture content.

Second class rice contains 65 percent pure rice and 35 percent broken with a moisture content higher than 14 percent.

Governors and mayors are glossing over the overprice. They need the rice stocks. It has been the first time in many years that rice supplies from Luzon are being shipped to Visayas and Mindanao.

A decision of the NFA last July 26 to raise its wholesale price to retailers by IP5 per cavan in October has led to hoarding.

About P24 million worth of palay and vegetable seeds will be given to drought-stricken rice farmers who have not yet planted by Aug. 15 because of inadequate water supply in their farms, sources said yesterday.

The agriculture ministry hopes to encourage the drought-stricken farmers to shift to "sabog tanim" (direct seeding) of palay and the planting of early-maturing vegetable seeds.

Some P20 million of the loan will come from the balance of the seed subsidy fund released by President Marcos last March to drought victims in the Visayas and Mindanao, sources said, while the balance of P4 million will come from the ministry.

Although the results of sabog-tanin are unpredictable, agriculture officials are willing to take the risk rather than have no harvest at all, sources said.

An initial 50,000 hectares of rice land in Central Luzon are being eyed for the sabog tanin program. Sources said 100,000 cavans of palay seeds worth P9 million would be required to plant such an area.

Also to be distributed are seeds of legumes (peanuts), squash, cowpea (beans), sitao and other rootcrops.

Latest field reports showed that 21 provinces are still suffering from critical water supply in their farms. They are: Cagayan, Bataan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Batangas, Mindoro Oriental, Quezon, Rizal, Albay, Camarines Norte, Antique, Capiz, Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Southern Leyte, Northern Samar, Zamboanga Norte, Agusan Norte, Misamis Occidental and South Cotabato.

Diversion Denied

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 14 Aug 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] What first class rice being diverted to the South and sold 30 centavos higher than the government ceiling price of P3.10 per kilo?

Food Minister Jesus T. Tanchanco said there is no such thing as first class rice. The classification is either well-milled, regular-milled, or under-milled rice.

Tanchanco said rice of 15 percent broken is of export quality standard and none is sold commercially in the country.

Joaquin Go Soliman, president of the Philippine Cereals Association, whose members ship rice to the South, denied that the rice is of first class quality.

Soliman said the price they are selling is from P148 to P150 per bag of 50 kilos, even lower than some of the rice sold in Metro Manila.

In July, commercial stock shipped to the South totalled 168,391 bags (99,479 bags were destined to the Visayas and 68,912 bags to Mindanao).

Compared to the total stock sent by NFA which is 1,163,374 bags to the South (153,595 to Mindanao and 1,009,779 to Visayas), the commercial stocks represent only 13 percent of the total shipment.

The NFA, Tanchanco said, has plenty of palay stocks in the South and the reason for the shipment of stocks from Luzon is to augment their stocks due to less milling capacity.

Tanchanco asked the ministry of agriculture to report to the nearest NFA office, places where prices are high and the supply is low so that the NFA can react immediately.

Tanchanco added that so far there is no report of rampant overpricing in the South.

Tanchanco assured that the government has enough rice stocks to last even after the palay harvest in October.

CSO: 4200/830

MANILA AFFIRMS CAR PARTS POLICY

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Jul 83 p 10

[Text]

THE Philippine government stood firm today on its pricing policy for imported car parts and gave Japanese manufacturers until Wednesday to fall into line.

Deputy Trade and Industry Minister Edgardo Tordesillas gave the deadline to representatives of the Japanese Automobile Manufacturers' Association (Jama) at a meeting here.

Mr Tordesillas said Jama representatives presented a letter saying they could not conform with a government order that car parts shipped for assembly in Philippine factories should not exceed 85 per cent of the price of an identical fully-built car in Japan.

The order applies to five Filipino companies, all associated with Japanese manufacturers and all of which buy un-assembled kits from Japan.

The Jama officials represented Isuzu which supplies parts to a General Motors factory, Toyo Kogyo which supplies Ford Philippines, and Toyota, Nissan and Mitsubishi which send kits to the companies with whom they are linked.

According to a government statement, the Japanese said they would give their reply by July 27.

Japanese sources said it was possible the five companies might accede to the Philippines' demand.

"They have to give their answer as soon as possible or stocks will run out and local production will have to be suspended," a Japanese official said. "I am not pessimistic and I think they will solve this problem soon."

He said the Jama delegation would return to Japan at the weekend to

MANILA, July 22

discuss the matter with their boards of directors.

The government statement said Mr Tordesillas warned Jama local car assemblers would buy parts from other countries if Japan did not comply with the price ceiling policy.

Commenting on Jama's letter, Mr Tordesillas said the Japanese were "in effect forcing the Philippines to import completely built-up cars."

He told the Japanese there was an artificial pricing system for car kits and data showed they were costing more than assembled cars.

He said this made domestic car assembly uneconomic and could explain why the factories in the Philippines were losing money. - Reuter

PRICE HIKES ALLOWED ON SOME FOOD ITEMS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Aug 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

THE PRICE Stabilization Council has authorized price increases averaging 8.9 percent for five items effective today.

The PSC said that the stocks of manufacturers and traders before the peso was devalued have been depleted and that the price adjustment was authorized to prevent supply shortages.

The new price ceilings of the five commodities are:

- Pork cuts (per kilo) — liempo and pork chop, P20.50 each; palot and pata, P14 each; head, P10; and empella, P8.80;

- Chicken (per kilo) — live, P16; dressed with entrails, P17.50; and dressed chicken without entrails, P18.25.

- Eggs (per piece and per dozen) — extra large, 80 centavos and P9.35; large, 75 centavos and P8.75; me-

dium, 70 centavos and P8.15; small, 65 centavos and P7.85; and assorted, 70 centavos and P8.15;

- Canned sardines (per 5 oz. can) — local brands with tomato or chili sauce, P2 in supermarkets and grocery stores and P21.50 in public markets and sari-sari stores; and imported brands including Ligo, P2.35 and P2.50, respectively.

- Pencil — Mongol, 95 centavos in supermarkets and grocery stores, and P1 in public markets and sari-sari stores.

The PSC said the new price ceilings will raise the consumer price index (CPI) by not more than 1.54513 index points in Metro Manila and 1.04559 index points for the whole country.

This will be within the mandate of President Marcos to limit inflation to within 10 percent, the PSC said.

CNA 8/20/794

LAW OF SEA BORDER CONFLICTS FORESEEN

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 8 Aug 83 pp 1, 16

[Text]

Determining the extent of the Philippines' exclusive economic zone (EEZ) — theoretically 395,000 square nautical miles under the Convention on the Law of the Sea — could lead to conflicts with at least five neighboring countries.

Assemblyman Arturo M. Tolentino, head of the Philippine delegation to the United Nations conference on the Law of the Sea, said the exact outer limits of the country's EEZ will have to be defined by technical description.

Tolentino said that while it will not be difficult to define the country's EEZ in the east, there will be overlaps with Japan, China and Taiwan in the north, and with Malaysia and Indonesia in the south.

He said these overlaps will have to be resolved by diplomatic negotiation in accordance with procedures laid down by the sea law treaty.

The Convention on the Law of the Sea was signed by the Philippines and 116 other countries in Jamaica last December. It provides for a 200-mile exclusive economic zone for the coastal state.

Measured from the archipelagic baselines, the Philippines is supposed to gain an EEZ of 395,400 square nautical miles or 132,100 square nautical miles bigger than the territorial sea the country used to claim at the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

In the EEZ, the country has sovereign rights to explore and exploit, conserve, and manage the natural resources, both living and non-living, of the waters, the sea-bed, and its subsoil. It can also engage in other economic activities such as the production of energy from the water currents and winds of the zone.

The Philippines has also the right to establish and use artificial islands, installations, and structures for conducting marine and scientific research and protecting marine environment.

The treaty's implications for the Philippines will be discussed by the Cabinet Committee on the Law of the Sea next Friday at the Ministry of Foreign

Affairs. Minister Carlos P. Romulo is committee chairman.

Legal quarters said it would be extremely difficult to delimit the EEZ in the Asia-Pacific region because of disagreement on what principles to apply in the process.

During the UN conference in 1978, a special group was set up especially to propose a compromise formula on delimitation problems. Some 30 countries urged the criteria of "equitable principles" as basis for agreement between countries saddled with delimitation problems. But another group of countries insisted on the median or equidistance line as the most equitable solution.

To head off any controversy, the UN conference approved a provision that delimitation of the EEZ should be agreed upon on the basis of international law as provided for in the statutes of the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

The issue of de-

limitation, a legal consultant of the Cabinet committee said, is complicated further by disputes over the ownership of offshore islands in the region. Negotiation is expected to be difficult because of the number of disputants and their "ideological confrontations."

The dispute revolves around ownership of some 200 uninhabited islands in the South China Sea. The islands are grouped into four archipelagos, namely, the Pratas Reef, the Macclesfield Bank, the Paracels and the Spratleys.

Taiwan has Pratas Reef under its control, while China claims the Macclesfield. The Paracels has been under Chinese control since 1974 when the PRC forces drove the Vietnamese soldiers off the islands. But Vietnam is said to dispute Chinese ownership of the islands.

The ownership of the Spratleys, the biggest of the four groups, is contested by Vietnam, PRC and Taiwan. Malaysia also claims a portion of the island and the Philippines is claiming the Kalayaan Island Group, which it says, is a separate group of islands.

COLUMNIST SAYS NORTH LUZON OPPOSITION IN 'SHAMBLES'

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Aug 83 p 40

[Article by Gualberto B. Lumaug in the column "Looking Up": "Canoy-Adaza-Pimentel Troika Now in Shambles"]

[Text]

In Region X, which my colleague in the Batasan and former fellow governor Concordio Diel labels "Region 707" because it embraces seven provinces and seven cities of Northern Mindanao, old Opposition followers are left confused by the splintering of the once popular troika of Assemblyman Reuben Canoy, Misamis Oriental Governor Homobono Adaza, and Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Aquilino Pimentel.

Like the bloc of Pasyon Bisaya in Region VII (Central Visayas), the opposition triumvirate started to crumble after going their separate ways in the 1980 local elections. In Cagayan de Oro City alone, they each organized a political party, even holding party conventions. These were Assemblyman Canoy's Social Democratic Party (SDP), Mayor Pimentel's People's Democratic Party (PDP) and Governor Adaza's Mindanao Alliance, now hoping to expand into "national" alliance.

What intrigues the electorate of Northern Mindanao is that this once formidable Troika has taken to hurling pot shots at each other.

Canoy's local stalwarts, City Councilman Remo Yap and Councilwoman Lourdes la Viña, filed with the Tanodbayan 22 cases against Pimentel for alleged violation of the Anti-Graft Law. The mayor's followers point to this filing and adverse publicity from opposition colleagues as having hastened the predicament in which Pimentel finds himself now embroiled.

Even uncommitted local leaders ask themselves why Canoy and Adaza maintained ironically "deafening" silence while Pimentel suffered arrest, detention, and derogatory publicity for alleged subversive activity — practically abandoned by his two former associates in his hour of dire need.

Pimentel's PDP is now PDP-Laban; Laban was the party banner under which he ran for the Batasan in 1978 — not in Region X but in Metro Manila, the national capital region.

In the case of Adaza, he is now enlisted in the UNIDO as vice president for Mindanao. This is a big bite of political responsibility, considering the big island itself encompasses four sizeable Regions.

KBL prospects, on the other hand, are none too clear yet either. Dopesters say, however, that rifts among party leaders are not beyond healing. Pivotal are vote-rich provinces. In Bukidnon, Guillermo Tabios, Jr. may yet get the support of the Fortich group, and sugar miller Jose Zubiri may land in the lineup.

In Misamis Oriental, former Congressman Oloy Roa may be picked to run if former Vice President and now Assemblyman Manny Pelaez insists on retiring. Other veteran stalwarts KBL may call to the colors are Guillermo Sanchez of Agusan del Norte, D.O. Plaza of Agusan del Sur, and James Chiongbian of Misamis Oriental.

Will KBL bets in Northern Mindanao slide to total victory these coming elections, now that the once formidable opposition troika lies in shambles?

VISAYAN OPPOSITION GROUP EYES COALITION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 13 Aug 83 pp 1, 6

[Text] Three Pusyon Bisaya assemblymen said yesterday negotiations are now in progress for the unification of opposition groups in Central Visayas to fight the Kilusang Bagong Lipuanan in the May 1984 regular National Assembly elections.

Batasan Minority Leader Mariano R. Logarta and Assemblymen Hilario G. Davide Jr. and Filemon L. Fernandez expressed confidence the opposition in Region 7 will win again in next year's elections. The Pusyon won all the 13 Batasan seats allotted to the region in the 1978 polls.

In answers to questions posed by members of the Batasan Press-Breakfast Club, the three minority members admitted that the opposition in Region 7 has problems but these "are not formidable."

"We are prepared to fight even in a three-cornered fight," Logarta said. "In fact, we are calling a meeting of the regional directorate to strengthen the Pusyon."

Logarta said the Pusyon is even willing to negotiate with any political party, including the KBL, to insure the opposition's victory in the forthcoming elections.

The minority leader admitted, however, that certain factors that helped the opposition win the 1978 regional elections no longer exist. These include the death of Pusyon Assemblyman Natalio Bacalso, president of the Academy of Cebuano Language and considered as "the prince of Visayan poets."

Labor Minister Blas F. Ople, who also attended the breakfast meeting, said the Pusyon Bisaya members in the Batasan "have played a very remarkable and satisfactory role despite their very insignificant number."

"In contrast," Ople said, "the opposition leaders in Luzon, especially in the Tagalog region, have not really worked honestly. They have been pinning their hopes on two kinds of external intervention: divine and Washington intervention."

BODY FORMED TO INSURE PROPER LAND USE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 8 Aug 83 pp 1, 6

[Text]

PRESIDENT MARCOS has ordered a comprehensive inventory of land resources to speed up their development and ensure maximum socio-economic benefits for the people. He formed a national land use committee to do this.

The committee will spearhead all government agencies, including local governments, in redefining the physical and spatial dimensions of land resources.

The President said that at present, physical planning is undertaken either on a compartmentalized basis or in connection only with specific agency needs.

The establishment of a coordinated system would improve the socio-economic planning and plan implementation of government agencies, according to the President.

He said that the land use plans shall serve to indicate, but not mandate, the use of individual parcels of private lands.

...

THE master plan for a physical

planning scheme was drawn five years ago.

The strategy is to keep track of how land resources are being used and show how they should be used under the expected social and economic conditions.

The President directed the committee to prepare an integrated National Physical Framework Plan which should also uphold and protect private property rights.

The plan, as outlined by the President, should be consistent with the current Development Plan for 1983-1987, as well as with future plans.

The committee will be composed of the deputy director general of the National Economic and Development Authority (NEDA) as chairman; and the deputy ministers of agriculture, agrarian reform, human settlements, justice, local government, natural resources, public works and highways, trade and industry; and transportation and communications, as well as the national science and technology authority, as members.

The NEDA will gather data, and process evaluation of cartographic facilities and capabilities of government agencies concerned.

Under the new land policy, the NEDA will be primarily responsible for physical planning at the national and regional levels.

THE Ministry of Human Settlements will be responsible for undertaking, through the Human Settlements Regulatory Commission, general human settlements planning at the sub-regional levels which include cities and municipalities.

The Ministry of Local Governments will prepare the human settlements component of the framework plan by compiling, consolidating, preparing, and submitting to the appropriate authorities the land use patterns at the provincial and regional levels.

ARMED MEN IN MILITARY UNIFORMS KILL VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 15 Aug 83 p 40

[Article by Tony Pe. Rimando]

[Text]

OROQUIETA CITY — A barangay captain and five of his village officials who were also members of the Integrated Civilian Home Defense Force were wiped out late last month by a group of armed men in military uniforms in barangay Tuno, in the newly created municipality of Don Mariano Marcos, Misamis Oriental.

The slain officials were identified in a military report as Godofredo Compra, barangay captain; Roberto Orcullo, Anselmo Vadiez, and Dotilo Orcullo, councilmen; Wilfredo Valdez, barangay secretary; and Danilo Colaljo, barangay treasurer.

The report said the

armed men herded the six barangay officials and asked the latter to get their firearms. The armed men reportedly told the militiamen that they will go on a mission against rebels encamped at a nearby hill.

The wives and relatives of the barangay officials reportedly pleaded to the armed men to leave behind their menfolk. The visitors reportedly assured the housewives not to worry.

After an hour, the armed men returned to the village and informed the people that they had encountered several rebels. The six barangay officials were killed in the encounter, the report said.

Unconfirmed reports said the barangay officials were slain by a group of soldiers led by a certain Sergeant Magsayo. This information was denied by Brig. Gen. Madriño C. Muñoz, commanding general of the Army's 4th Infantry division based in Camp Evangelista.

Muñoz said reports implicating the soldiers in the killing were "unfounded and unfair."

Muñoz has reportedly ordered Lt. Col. Virgilio Pacana, commanding officer of the Army's ninth Infantry brigade in Ozamis City to conduct a thorough investigation of the incident.

BRIEFS

CAGAYAN VALLEY REGIONAL OPPOSITION BLOC--Tuguegarao, Cagayan--A new regional opposition party in Cagayan Valley was launched Saturday in Lallo, the hometown of former congressman Tito Dupaya and former Gov. Teresa Dupaya, in answer, they said, to President Marcos' call for the opposition to unite and put up a good fight in next year's Batasan election. Former Constitutional Convention delegate for Cagayan Manuel P. Molina said the party is composed of new and old political leaders, as well as retired military officers in Cagayan Valley. No party name has been adopted. Molina said the launching of the new party in Lallo was attended by thousands of barangay officials, political leaders and followers. Dupaya was the leader of the so-called Ilocano bloc composed of congressmen from Norther Luzon in the old Congress. Molina said the party's accreditation papers will be filed with the Commission on Elections on Oct. 1, scheduled day of the formal launching of the political party. In a manifesto issued to the press and supporters, the new party vowed to denounced abuses, graft and corruption, ineptitude and mismanagement in government. [Text] [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Aug 83 pp 1, 6]

CSO: 4200/830

JAPAN READY TO HELP SOLOMON ISLANDS

Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 5 Aug 83 p 10

[Text]

The Japanese Government is ready to develop fisheries and trade in Solomon Islands, but it is up to the Solomon Islands Government to submit its proposals.

The Japanese Government is also ready to co-operate in the development of forest resources and to offer training opportunities to Solomon Islanders.

Mr Makoto Taniguchi, the new Japanese Ambassador to Papua New Guinea and Solomon Islands, said these in a press conference last week.

He came to Honiara, to present his credentials to the Governor General Sir Rabbieley Doves.

Mr Taniguchi said that Solomon Islands is one best example of the countries in the South Pacific, which is working in co-operation with Japan.

He picked the Solomon Taro project, as one successful co-operative project be-

tween the two countries.

Mr Taniguchi said that to develop its economy, it is important that Solomon Islands develop its human resources "and Japan is ready to help through technical fields."

Mr Taniguchi said he was very impressed with Solomon Islands' stand to develop relationship with the countries in Southeast Asia and those in the South Pacific region.

Mr Taniguchi said Japan wants to expand co-operation with countries in the South Pacific region because the region is very important for peace and stability.

"Solomon Islands is one of the countries in the South Pacific, to maintain this peace and stability," he said.

Mr Taniguchi said he was impressed with developments in Solomon Islands especially when it has just attained independence five years back.

CSO: 4200/795

JAPAN HAS NO NUCLEAR DUMPING PLANS FOR PACIFIC

Honiara SOLOMON STAR In English 5 Aug 83 p 10

[Text]

The Japanese Government has not dropped its plan to dump its nuclear wastes in the Pacific Ocean, however it is looking into an alternative dumping venue.

"An alternative, for example, is to dump them in the Japanese sea bed".

The Japanese Ambassador to Papua New Guinea, Mr Makoto Taniguchi, said these during a press conference in the Japanese Charge D'Affaires Office, Honiara, last week.

Mr Taniguchi said that Japanese scientists with the help of scientists from other countries are still working on a safe alternative venue.

He explained however that Japan's plan to dump its nuclear wastes concealed inside containers, dropped at the bottom of the Pacific Ocean, had been proved safe.

But recently, Governments of the South Pacific countries, had protested against Japan's proposal nuclear dumping plan.

They claimed that eventually the containers would break, leaking out the mor-

clear wastes.

Mr Taniguchi explained that his Government is sensitive to the South Pacific countries' protest, and that it would not implement it, unless people in the South Pacific understand that it is safe.

He said he was upset that people have compared Japan's nuclear dumping plan and France's atomic testing in the Pacific, as similar.

Mr Taniguchi explained that there is a great difference, because France's atomic testing is dangerous and can kill people, whereas Japan's 'does not dump to kill'.

He said that Japan is against France's atomic testing in the Pacific and any other atomic testing carried out by superpowers.

"Japan can have its own nuclear power, but that our policy is not to have one," he said.

Mr Taniguchi called in Honiara to present his credentials to the Governor General, Sir Baddley Devere.

He had talks with Prime Minister Mamaloni, Deputy PM, Mr Toso, Finance Minister Ulu'ala, and Foreign Minister Lulei.

ALLIANCE WITH VANUATU BROACHED

By Lina SOLOMON STAR in English 5 Aug 83 p 1

An idea of forming a Melanesian Alliance was one of the subjects the Prime Minister, Mr Mamaloni discussed with Vanuatu's Prime Minister, Father Walter Lini last week.

A statement from the Government Information Service has quoted Mr Mamaloni as saying, "the formation of a Melanesian Alliance in the South Pacific region will not affect the sovereignty of each Melanesian country."

The formation of such an organisation was important for the countries to have one strong voice and to equate their traditional stand and rights in politics and other

developments," he said.

The Solomon Islands Government has produced an unofficial paper as a working document on the issue. A copy of the Government's working paper was given to Vanuatu's Prime Minister at the discussion and another copy would be made available to the Government of Papua New Guinea.

Mr Mamaloni and Fr Lini agreed that the idea should be carefully studied before further developments could be made.

The two leaders expressed the importance of establishing the basis for the formation of the body according to the needs of the Melanesian countries.

"To this effect, an important question to be considered is, whether the proposed set up should involve injecting and proposing new ideas or to encourage and strengthen the mutual relations which have already existed between the Melanesian countries."

Mr Mamaloni said if the idea "catches on" to the countries of Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea and other Melanesian groups, he believed it would solidify their stand on international political and social issues.

Vanuatu's Prime Minister Lini said no public statement had been made but the Vanuatu Party has been considering the idea for the

last six years.

"Vanuatu wants to see a common land tenure system be practiced in all Melanesian countries in the region because they believed that these are the traditional values of the Melanesian people," Fr Lini said.

The two leaders also discussed a wide range of issues including fishing conservation, possible trade between Vanuatu and Solomon Islands, the South Pacific Forum Line and Indonesia and New Caledonia.

The two leaders also touched on the border issue between the two independent countries and have agreed to delay formal discussions on the issue until next year.

100: 1008/79

AUSTRALIAN AID TO SOLOMON ISLANDS

Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 5 Aug 83 p 4

[Text]

The Australian Government recently announced a \$30 million bilateral aid program for Solomon Islands over the next five years from 1 July 1983. This figure represents a 20% increase over the previous three year program pledge of \$A15.5 million for projects and training.

The new program will be reviewed after three years. By moving to a five year planning period Solomon Islands will be able to introduce a long term development program knowing in advance what funds Australia would be making available. The \$A30 million is a minimum amount.

The Australian Development Assistance program is entirely in grant form so that it helps to meet foreign exchange costs of Solomon Islands Development. Unlike the soft loan aid of some other donors there is no repayment by Solomon Islands of Australian aid.

Solomon Islands can also draw upon other forms of Australian Development Assistance as well as for projects and training under the bilateral program. These forms of aid include regional projects extending to other South Pacific countries, co-financing of large scale projects with the World Bank, the joint venture scheme which is designed to help private enterprise development and techn-

cal assistance in agriculture and fisheries development through the Australian Centre for International Agriculture Research.

By taking advantage of these programs which are in addition to the bilateral program, Solomon Islands could increase its share of Australian aid funds significantly.

Solomon Islands Government has submitted projects to Australia estimated to cost \$A8.6 million during 1983/4. Whilst ADAB has approved in principle the expenditure of \$A7.9 million for these projects, such approvals are granted subject to the annual appropriation of the Australian Parliament.

Several of the approved projects have no firm timing or implementation plans. ADAB has allocated \$5.5 million to Solomon Islands in 1983/84.

Australia will not abandon any project for which it has approved funding. It is Australia's policy that Solomon Islands should set the priorities for projects it wants carried out now or hold back for a while until the cash is available. But with \$A30 million available over the next five years there is more than sufficient finance to meet all projects submitted by Solomon Islands Government to Australia to date.

Australia remains committed to helping Solomon Islands achieve its development aspirations in the shortest practical time.

WESTERN SAMOA

BRIEFS

INDONESIA WOO'S WESTERN SAMOA--The Indonesian Foreign Minister, Doctor Mochtar, has asked for Western Samoa's help in limiting international discussion of its role in East Timor. Doctor Mochtar, who has been on a four-day visit to Apia, asked Western Samoan leaders and other members of the South Pacific Conference to support Indonesia's position on East Timor at the United Nations. The Associated Press News Agency said that in the past, Western Samoa has abstained from voting when the East Timor question has been on the U.N. Agenda. [Text] [Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 5 Aug 83 p 8]

CSO: 4200/797

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CAFE OWNER LAUDED FOR HELPING CAPTURE CROOKS

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 27 Jul 83 p 15

[Article by Hong Loan: "Uncle T's Ruse!"]

[Text] Two youths entered Uncle T's cafe. With an insolent, impudent attitude, one of them said with disdain, "Give us two cups of tea and two '555' cigarettes."

Uncle T reluctantly poured their drinks and surmised that "If they are not hooligans they are drifters who are up to no good."

Indeed, when he saw Uncle T busily tidying up his cafe and thought that he wasn't paying attention, the youth wearing an army shirt took a long drag on a cigarette and said to the youth wearing a nylon shirt, "If we are successful this time we'll make out big...but I'm afraid we'll be nervous!"

When he heard that the youth wearing the nylon shirt said angrily, "Stop it! We must be careful! If you are always anxious to squeeze the trigger you'll ruin everything. Don't you realize that if I hadn't intervened the last time you would have given us away and we would be in jail?"

The remark hit home and the other youth suddenly remembered and felt his side with his hand. Uncle T pretended to be tidying up but listened to the conversation of the two youths. Only then did he notice that there was a lump on the youth's side. Before he had recovered from his surprise, he heard the youth wearing the army shirt ask his accomplice, "Who will take the left, Kim or Bihn?" The other replied, "Kim is steady and reacts at the right time. The other guy will ruin everything!"

"Oh! They are armed robbers!" The thought raised goosebumps on Uncle T's skin. He wanted to quickly think of a way to "put them away" before they did any harm.

One of them said, "Give us some rice crackers and '555' cigarettes!"

Uncle T handed them the crackers and thought, "I must inform the public security police. If not, tonight they'll commit another crime and people may lose their lives."

"Give us some '555' cigarettes," said one of them. Uncle T suddenly thought of a ruse and sweetly said to them, "I've sold out of that brand. Watch the cafe for me while I go home to get some." "Hurry up, grandpa!" said one of them. "O.K.," said uncle T, "I'll be right back."

Uncle T thought as he ran, "That's it! The Le Chan public security station is nearby, only 5 minutes away." When he heard someone knocking on the door Hai, a 12-year old boy, opened it. Uncle T whispered to him, "Run to the precinct public security police as and tell them that two armed youths are sitting in our cafe."

A few minutes later Uncle T returned, carrying a package of "555" cigarettes. Meanwhile, two other strangers had entered the cafe. Uncle T quickly laid the package of cigarettes before the two hooligans and smilingly told them, "I ran all the way home to get them, so you must enjoy them to the last puff!" Then Uncle T went to wait on the newly arrived strangers.

Meanwhile, the commander of the Le Chan public security post had received Uncle T's message and ordered, "The two of you accompany the boy and secretly block the alley near the cafe, and you two comrades block the head of the street. Comrades Thong, Hong, and I will go to the cafe by bicycle, pretend to be customers, and confront them directly!"

The plan was carried out with lightning speed. When the post commander, Hong, and Cuong reached the head of the street Uncle T was looking for change for the youths, who were still sitting down and drinking tea. When he recognized the youth wearing the army shirt, the unit commander ordered Hong and Cuong to rush forward. But the two youths had smelled something fishy, so when the "customers" were still five meters away they suddenly stood up. When the one wearing the army shirt placed his hand on his stomach, as quick as a flash Hong and Cuong rushed up and grabbed the man, who could only shout "Oh!" The one wearing a nylon shirt ran out into the alley but was surprised to hear someone shout, "Stand still!"

The public security police confiscated from the two robbers a revolver with six bullets and quickly slapped handcuffs on the two.

Lo Hong, of 57 Dinh Dong Street, an army deserter with a prior conviction, confessed that the gang was made up of five people who had avoided their military obligations and specialized in committing robberies by using a revolver, a hand grenade, and three bayonets to deprive citizens of their property. They not only operated in Hai Phong but also came to Hanoi to commit crimes. That night they were to meet at 12 midnight at Hien's house on Quang Trung Street. Then they were to rob a family on Tran Quang Khai Street, a member of which was a ship crewman who was overseas. But they fell into the net before they could carry out their scheme. Following up on a confession by Hong, the comrades in the criminal police unit of the Le Chan precinct public security post tracked down and arrested the other members of the gang and early the next morning turned over a hand grenade and three bayonets.

News that dangerous, armed hooligans had been arrested spread very fast. The people in the subward were very enthusiastic and went all-out in their praise

for the resourcefulness and courage of Uncle T and admiringly told one another about his ruse.

3616

CO: 4209/499

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET SHIPS CONTINUE VLADIVOSTOK-HAIPHONG RUNS

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Jul-1 Aug 83 p 6

[Article by Khanh Tung: "Bridge of Friendship Over the Sea"]

[Text] The hot and muggy weather caused by a distant storm taxes the men. Everyone is soaked with sweat and dirty from the cement dust but they continue to work rapidly. Today is a day of communist labor in support of the people of Vietnam observed by all the youth union members on the Oron, a ship transporting 8,000 tons of cement for the Thang Long Bridge construction project. The ship docked in Haiphong Port on 9 July 1983. The ship's third mate and youth union secretary, Seogay Bordanop, brushed the sweat from his face and cheerfully spoke to a cadre of Haiphong Port Stevedore Unit 1, "The emulation pledge of our two units will be precisely achieved." The Oron is a component of the Vladivostok Municipal Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association. This is the ship's 100th trip to Vietnam. Seogay said, "The Oron and I are the same age, born in 1960. When I was 3 years old, the Oron crossed the ocean from Vladivostok for its first voyage to Vietnam. Now I am accompanying my 'friend of the same age' in hauling cargo to Vietnam. Many times we have had the honor to carry gifts from the people and children of the Soviet Union on the voyage from Vladivostok to the people and children of Vietnam. Those were emotional voyages, emotional from the time we bade farewell to the time we docked. I increasingly visualize a picture, of this ship and all the ship units of VVOO (Soviet Oriental Sea Vessel Corporation) truly forming a bridge of 'friendship over the sea' between the people of the two countries."

The day of communist labor has ended. One entire hold of the ship filled with cement has been offloaded. Gusts of wind carrying a salty taste from the sea gradually drive away the hot and muggy weather. Peals of relaxed and happy youthful laughter ring out. Because the Soviet sailors and the Vietnamese stevedores are all still young, they find it extremely easy to be friendly with one another. Whenever they meet each other, they are happy, especially those from the Oron, a ship managed by youths with 90 percent of the sailors an average 22 to 23 years old.

Viewing the jesting youths, the Oron's captain, Andre Brizogalop, confided to Ha Cam Khai, a Haiphong Port ship agent cadre, "I only vaguely recall that I have made more than 40 trips to Vietnam. Surely the time I have spent in Vietnam is much greater than that at home and I have as many friends in Vietnam as I do in Vladivostok. Do you still remember the violent years of 1971 and 1972?"

They rarely did remember. Vladivostok and Haiphong were sister cities during those most difficult years, years in which the American pirates furiously attacked and dropped bombs and torpedoes to blockade Haiphong Port. The Grigorii Bogdan and Marat Kasey, ships well known by the citizens of Vladivostok Port, were awarded the Resistance War Medal by Vietnam, and the vessels Sasha Kotov, Polya Zhurav, Komсомолец Владивостока, Turkistan, etc. many times bravely made the two-week voyage filled with the danger of storms, bombs and bullets from Vladivostok to Haiphong to bring the people of Vietnam the essentials for life and war. Machinist Rutatruc and Pilot I. Dotov were killed during the strafings of Haiphong Port by U.S. aircraft. There are now ships bearing the names "Rutatruc" and "Dotov" continuing the voyage to Vietnam. The "friendship bridge," firmly constructed with the blood of both peoples, continues to operate.

At 1000 on 14 July 1983, the ship Cron blew a whistle of farewell to Haiphong Port. Olga Pankradova, a 20 year old girl on her first trip to Vietnam, stood fondly on the ship's bridge, "Vietnam, beautiful and heroic Vietnam. I promise we will meet once again and many more times on this 'bridge of friendship'."

END
Date: 12/9/83

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW MEMBERS ENTER YOUTH UNION

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Jul-1 Aug 83 p 2

[Article by X. Nam: "More Than 250,000 New Youth Union Members"]

[Text] According to reports from 22 provincial and municipal youth unions, 251,120 youths were admitted to the youth union during the first 6 months of 1983. Of a total of 1,296 outstanding youth union members recommended for admission to the party, 1,037 have become Vietnam Communist Party members. Fifteen provincial and municipal youth unions have also organized the delivery of party member cards to 41,606 members. In the Ministry of Interior Youth Union alone, nearly 100 percent of the members have been issued cards to the present time.

Primary level youth union cadres have been supplemented and strengthened. Of the 475 primary level union secretaries holding office during 1983, 50 percent are new, young and capable forces with an average age of 27 and 330 have received advanced union activity training.

780
CMA: 4259/503

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEWS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN SOUTH REPORTED

Based NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jul 83 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Many Southern Provinces Surpass Norms in Buying Agricultural Produces and Foodstuffs and in Turning Them Over to the State; Ho Chi Minh City Promotes Collection of Industrial-Commercial Taxes in Accordance with the New Law; Commercial Sector Expands Business, Organizes Additional Supply Stores"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of this year the state commercial forces in the provinces from Quang Nam-Da Nang to Minh Hai attained 59.8 percent of the norm regarding the purchasing of agricultural products and foodstuffs, an increase of 84.7 percent over the same period last year. Pork increased by 8,000 tons and saltwater fish increased by 1,950 tons.

The provinces of An Giang, Tay Ninh, Tien Giang, Long An, Hau Giang, Cuu Long, etc., did a good job of purchasing pork. An Giang Province attained 97.7 percent of its annual plan norm, a 240 percent increase over the same period last year. Tay Ninh attained 96.4 percent, an increase of 960 percent. Tien Giang attained 88.2 percent, an increase of 220 percent. Long An attained 80.7 percent, an increase of 63.8 percent. Hau Giang attained 76.6 percent, an increase of 33.4 percent, and Cuu Long attained 60.1 percent, an increase of 12.3 percent.

Song Be, Soc Trang, Ho Chi Minh City, Nghia Binh, and Quang Nam-Da Nang attained only 4.6 to 29.7 percent of their annual norms.

The localities turned over to the state 17,940 tons of pork, 52.7 percent of the annual plan norm and 129.8 percent of the total during the same period last year. The seven provinces doing a good job of turning over pork were Tay Ninh, Long An, Tien Giang, Dong Thap, An Giang, Hau Giang, Ben Tre, etc.

Considerable amounts of water buffalo meat and beef were also turned over, which met part of the needs for processing meat for public consumption and increased the supply of food for the Tay Ninh, Song Be, and Dong Nai state coffee farms and the Vung Tau oil-and-gas industrial zone.

Since the beginning of July, in addition to the Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Committee stepping up education for cadres and the people so that they can understand the new policy regarding industrial-commercial taxes, the tax sector has readjusted the actual tax collection norms

of the merchants, while considering some poor small merchants the tax exemptions or reductions. A number of big merchants began to pay taxes according to the new tax schedule and paid taxes many times greater than in previous months. In June, more than 200 cloth merchants in the Ia Thi Than area paid twice as much in taxes as in the past and 12 big restaurant merchants in Precinct 1 paid taxes that were 43 percent greater than the old tax schedule. Some of them paid twice as much in taxes. In Precinct 3, hundreds of cloth merchants at the Kon Voi and An Dong markets paid taxes at the adjusted rates and paid 20 percent more in taxes than they had paid in the past. At the Ba Chieu market in Binh Thanh Precinct, more than 400 big and medium restaurant merchants paid taxes that corresponded to their actual incomes. In precincts 1, 6, and 11 many households paid the full amount of taxes according to the adjusted tax schedule. During the first 6 months of the year the result of industrial-commercial tax collections in the city was a 2.4-fold increase over the same period last year. But there are still some merchants who pay taxes which are low and do not correspond to their actual incomes.

In July, in addition to ensuring in-kind supplying, the Commercial Service has sold many additional goods -- such as waterproof cloth, bicycle innertubes, soap, and pork -- at guaranteed commercial prices. The commercial cooperatives have sold each household 200 to 300 dong worth of additional goods at prices lower than the free market prices. The Vegetable and Fruit Corporation and many forward marketing cooperatives have organized many additional trucks to sell goods in the highly populated areas and at the organs and enterprises. Food Corporation No. 3, in addition to rapidly receiving 476 tons of frozen fish, mobilized cadres and personnel to receive 200 additional tons of freshwater fish in order to promptly serve the people in July.

Two Binh Precincts alone organized more than 500 state commercial retail stores, marketing cooperatives, and agencies. These retail outlets are distributed along the streets and in concentrated commercial areas in order to ensure that the roads reach the consumers. With regard to "self-produced, self-consumed" goods, the precinct allowed the marketing cooperatives to purchase goods at guidance prices in two forms: selling on consignment or paying 50 percent of the value of goods in advance. The marketing cooperatives have exchanged at the agencies for manufactured goods and use those goods to exchange with the other localities in order to obtain additional agricultural products and raw materials with which to serve the people and help the bases increase production. At present, the marketing cooperatives purchase 30 to 40 percent of the precinct's "self-produced, self-consumed" goods. The marketing cooperatives of Subward 24 purchase 50 percent of the local "self-produced, self-consumed" goods.

With regard to vegetables, the state vegetable-fruit stores purchase the various kinds of vegetables in accordance with contracts signed with the people. The forward marketing cooperatives negotiate with the agricultural production cooperatives and collectives, and with the peasants, to purchase vegetables at fair prices, or exchange manufactured goods for vegetables. Therefore, the state stores and the marketing cooperatives always have many kinds of vegetables to sell and sell them at prices 10 to 20 percent lower than the free market prices.

5/18
CDO: 6/20/401

COUNTRY'S COFFEE-GROWING PROSPECTS SAID TO BE GOOD

Hanoi VNC LAF in Vietnamese 27 Jul 83 p 5

[Article by Nguyen Van Cu: "Prospects for Coffee in Our Country"]

[Hanoi] Our country's jungle-and-mountains areas in the north and south are not only rich and attractive because of the immense forests and many types of valuable wood but include areas growing coffee, rubber, tea, and many other types of valuable industrial crops. The arabica coffee grown in the Phu Quy area and the robusta coffee grown in the Buon Ma Thuot area are highly valued. The basaltic soil has a stable structure, a high degree of friability (60 to 85 percent), and low acidity (.8 to 1 percent), drains quickly, is aerated, and has good tolerance to water submergence. After preliminary zoning, coffee was planted on basalt soil belts in the Phu Quy, western Binh Tri Thien, Gia Lai-Thien Thien, Bac Lac, Lam Dong, etc., and is developing well. Most widespread after basaltic soil is red clay soil, which has a tight structure. Although it is not as friable as basaltic soil and retains less moisture, with the use of appropriate cultivation methods coffee planted in the Van Du, Phuc Do, and other areas have also developed rather well. At a number of state farms with blue soil, such as Lam Son, Thong Nhat, Dong Giao, etc., the coffee trees have grown rapidly because, since it is newly reclaimed, the soil has high humic content and is relatively friable. But because the soil does not retain water, during the dry season plants are easily affected. The more than 2 million hectares of red basaltic soil scattered all over our country, along with the purely tropical, plateau tropical, and tropical-with-cold-winters climate, are favorable conditions for developing the various kinds of coffee, an industrial crop which has high economic value and for which there is great export demand.

In addition, our country has a rich supply of manpower, has begun to acquire experience in managing state coffee farms, has economic and cooperative relations with the fraternal socialist countries, and is expanding commercial relations with many countries of the world. Those conditions are opening up new prospects for developing coffee in our country.

Since 1975, in the north many state coffee farms have been consolidated and developed. A new variety -- "catara" -- which is resistant to drought and cold has been added to the ranks of our country's coffee trees. The technique of growing seedlings in polyethylene barrels, and the mechanization of such cultivation tasks as hole digging, tending, spraying, etc., have increased yields. At the Dong Giao, Dong Hieu, and Tay Hieu state farms, a few years

after being planted the coffee trees provided yields of 400 kilos per hectare, and the following year attained a yield of more than a ton of coffee per hectare. In the southern provinces, the state has requisitioned-purchased the coffee plantations from the capitalist companies and owners and has set up large state farms under the guidance and management of specialized corporations. In Bac Lac Province, the state agricultural corporation directly manages the coffee of 64 plantations and 79 private farms, with a total area of more than 1 million hectares out of the province's total of 7,400 hectares, which creates conditions for creating specialized state coffee farms with planned areas of between 1,000 and 1,500 hectares each. Today, anyone who has the occasion to visit Bac Lac and travel along route 14 from Haac Ma Thau to Haac Ma, along Route 21A to Phouc An, or along Route 21B to Lac Thien will see immense groves of coffee trees about as tall as a person. Bac Lac, which has 400,000 hectares of red basaltic soil, has opened up great prospects for coffee growing. In Lam Dong, the tea-coffee corporation manages 1,600 hectares of the former plantations and private farms.

The notable effects of foreign trade on coffee have resulted in rational, positive incentive measures and the export coffee obligations of the districts have been stabilized for between 1 and 5 years. Many cooperatives, production collectives, and cooperative member families in the districts of Krong Puc, Truong Phu, Truong An, Phu Ninh, etc., have planted hundreds of hectares of new coffee and have purchased irrigation sprays, pumps, parts, and fertilizer in order to intensively cultivate 3,000 hectares and increase the supply of coffee for export. Our coffee is sold on the markets of the socialist countries -- the Soviet Union, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Albania, Poland, etc., and on the markets of capitalist countries -- Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, etc.

During the past several years, coffee has been planted at a rapid rate in the provinces of Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Bac Lac, Lam Dong, etc., and in some years the export coffee output of Bac Lac has accounted for 80 to 90 percent of the nation's coffee exports. Rather high yields have been attained. The Phouc An state farm attained a yield of a ton of coffee per hectare, unit No. 2 attained a yield of 4,500 kilos, and some family coffee plots in Eden Ma Thau have attained yields of between 1,500 and 3,000 kilos.

Beginning with the time when the state adopted the policy of setting up a coffee economic federation, dozens of new state farms have been set up and created within the framework of enterprise machines: the Vietnam-Soviet coffee company, the Vietnam-Germany coffee company, and the Vietnam-Bulgaria coffee company. This new organizational form both promotes the development of production and commerce and the exercise of close economic accounting, and provides concentrated guidance for the main state farms to create a source of export goods in order to carry out effective economic cooperation with the fraternal nations and to trade in coffee on the international market. In 1962 the state farms in the Federation planted 1,500 additional hectares of coffee in Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Bac Lac provinces, and increase the federation's coffee area to 5,300 hectares, 500 hectares of which have been brought into commercial operation. That year, the area is being expanded to more than 5,800 hectares, including 1,000 newly planted hectares. Creating additional combined strength in order to develop coffee, the federation and the localities are organizing

Since 1950, the state farms, the collective farms, and the peasants (1955), as well as the workers and small servants can participate in growing coffee.

Immediately the various areas have cooperated with the industrial countries in the specialization cultivation of coffee. That project has been regarded as the state project, has received concentrated, all-round investment, and has been in attached real economic results. The other state farms are also working on coffee, which are very advanced with regard to technical-technical means (especially machinery, capital, manpower, etc.), but the difficulties have also increased, such as the fact that there are fewer with regard to living conditions, training, and food for the people who come to participate in the development of state farms. As Zhao Fan Wang, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, said about the development of the new economic zones, "It is a road with many hardships, narrow highways, extreme poverty, and extreme difficulty in building." The prospects for the rich coffee areas are being opened up according to plan, so that in the 1961-1970 2-year plan period there are to increase 150,000 and 180,000 hectares of coffee in the specialized coffee areas and throughout the country. Distributed in the main provinces -- Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan, Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Shaanxi, etc. -- and with accompanying coffee yield of 100 million per hectare and 100,000 and "10" coffee yield of 1,000 million per hectare. In order to advance to attaining a stable position of coffee coffee, one should correspond to the potential of the land, land, the control of climate with which nature has blessed us.

200
1955-1956

AGRICULTURE

HANOI AREA INTENSIVELY CULTIVATES 10TH MONTH RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jul 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Hanoi Intensively Cultivates More Than 20,000 Hectares of High-Yield 10th Month Rice"]

[Text] The agricultural cooperatives in the outskirts of Hanoi are making all-out efforts to plant 67,850 hectares of 10th month rice on schedule. The provinces with many cooperatives skilled in intensive rice cultivation, such as Dan Phuong, Phuc Tho, Hoai Duc, Thanh That, Tu Liem, Thanh Tri, and Gia Lam established intensive cultivation rules for the 10th month season, beginning with the seed treatment and rice seedling growing phases, increased the use of fertilizer, invested much effort in building small irrigation projects, improved the land, created more than 20,000 hectares of high-yield fields, and endeavored to attain yields higher than the average norm for the outskirts as a whole: more than five quintals per hectare. The Agricultural Service sent 26 technicians to help the districts guide the sowing of seedlings in order to ensure the 10th month variety structure and implement the intensive cultivation technical measures.

In addition to transplanting glutinous rice, during this year's 10th month season the cooperatives in the outskirts of the city will plant three or four varieties that are suitable to the land and climate, are capable of resisting insects and diseases, and produce high yields. The high-yield 10th month rice areas will be planted in two new varieties: NN 22 and CR 203. The cooperatives are investing tens of thousands of workdays to build small irrigation projects, dredge canals and ditches, improve the surface of the fields to ensure irrigation and drainage according to the growth requirements of the rice, and are organizing the processing of manure and producing additional green fertilizer and tens of thousands of tons of alluvium to spread 8 to 12 tons of basal fertilizer on each hectare of rice. Dan Phuong District is going all-out to attain a yield of nine tons this year in order to find ways to overcome difficulties and complete the sowing of 10th month rice seedlings in high-yield varieties, as called for by the plan, and is preparing sufficient fertilizer to spread 10 to 12 tons on each hectare of 10th month rice, from 250 to 300 kilos of nitrogenous fertilizer, and a number of other fertilizers. The district is endeavoring to complete the planting of the entire area before the autumnal equinox. The Minh Khai, Duong Lieu, Cat Que, Yen So, Dac So, and Tien Yen cooperatives in Hoai Duc District, the Dan Phuong, Song Phuong, Dong Thap, Lien Hong, Lien Ha, Lien Trung, Thuong Mo, Ha Mo, and Tan Hoi

cooperatives in Dan Phuong District, the Phung Thuong, Hiep Thuan, Lien Hiep, and Vong Xuyen cooperatives in Phuc Tho District, the Dai Dong cooperative in Thach That District, the Co Bi cooperative in Gia Lam District, etc., are units which have attained between nearly 50 and 62 quintals of paddy per hectare during the fifth month-spring season and are preparing sufficient manure and night soil to fertilize the 10th month rice.

The area around Hanoi has just completed the harvesting of 8,098 hectares of winter-spring corn and attained an average yield of more than 17 quintals per hectare, 270 kilograms per hectare more than last year's winter-spring season. Nearly 4,260 hectares of corn in the Red River and Duong River bottomlands in the districts of Phuc Tho, Dan Phuong, Tu Liem, Thanh Tri, and Gia Lam attained 19 to 30 quintals per hectare. Therefore, although this season the corn area declined by 636 hectares in comparison to last year's winter-spring season, corn output increased by more than 1,500 tons, which contributed importantly to resolving the problem of feed for the chicken and hog farms.

During this year's winter-spring season the cooperatives have selected and treated good varieties, such as VM1, VM2, TH1, TH2, and S1, which are adapted to the climate and soil and are capable of providing high yields, and contracted out the growing of those varieties to cooperative members on the entire area, to replace nearly all of the old, degenerated varieties.

5616

CSO: 4209/501

AGRICULTURE

STATUS OF 10TH MONTH RICE CROP REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jul 83 p 1

[Unattributed article: "The Entire Nation Concentrates on 10th Month Rice Crop: Step Up the Soil Preparation Rate, Sow Additional Rice Seedlings, Plant the Entire Area on Schedule"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, as of 15 July the northern provinces had sown 146,312 hectares of rice seedlings, thus attaining the plan norm. Due to prolonged hot weather, 32,000 hectares had been affected by drought, nearly 7,000 hectares of rice seedlings had died, and nearly 20,000 hectares of seedlings had been damaged by insects and disease. In general, the rice seedlings are developing poorly. Many localities are experiencing shortages of rice seedlings. Thai Binh lacks sufficient seedlings to transplant 10,000 hectares, Thanh Hoa lacks sufficient seedlings to transplant 25,000 hectares, and Ha Nam Ninh lacks sufficient seedlings to transplant 20,000 hectares.

In view of that situation, the provinces and districts have sent many groups of cadres to help the bases balance the seedling plantings with the areas to be transplanted, and to rapidly sow additional seedlings. The cooperatives are continuing to mobilize the seed rice of cooperative members, while using seed supplied by the Provincial Seedstock Corporation, in order to sow additional rice seedlings on hard ground. The production bases are mobilizing additional sources of fertilizer in order to spread supplementary fertilizer on the seedlings and ensure that a seedling bed is sufficient to transplant many paddies, and are actively guarding against and eliminating insects and diseases and protecting the seedlings that have been sown, so that under all circumstances there will be sufficient seedlings to plant the entire 10th month rice area.

Because of a scarcity of water, the soil preparation rate has been very slow. To date, only 52 percent of the plan norm regarding the initial plowing of the 10th month paddies has been attained -- 320,000 fewer hectares than during the same period last year. There was a greater shortfall with regard to the tractor-plowed area, which amounted to only 2.5 percent of the plowed area. The northern provinces have only transplanted or broadcast-sown 275,000 hectares, 19.6 percent of the plan norm.

Typhoon No 3 spread rain throughout the provinces north of Binh Tri Thien, which contributed to shrinking the drought-shrinking area. But the rainfall has only amounted to about 100 millimeters and there has been less rain south of Thanh Hoa, so at present in many localities there are still areas transplanted in 10th month rice which are drought-stricken.

During the next few days the weather will continue to be hot. The localities must continue to guard against and fight drought on the high-lying fields, build up water reserves and economize in the use of water, give priority in using electricity and POL to bring irrigation water to each field, have specific plans for guarding against and fighting waterlogging in low-lying fields, and do a good job of protecting the transplanted rice areas.

The southern provinces have taken advantage of rainy days to plant 10th month rice and have attained 28.1 percent of the plan norm. The Mekong Delta provinces have attained 27.7 percent of the plan. The provinces which have transplanted large areas include Dong Thap, which has attained 75 percent of its plan norm, and An Giang, which has attained 75 percent of its plan norm. Due to prolonged drought, in some localities in the south the 10th month rice planting rate is still slow. The production bases and peasants are creating all conditions and actively seeking all sources of water in order to transplant the entire 10th month rice area according to plan, and are investing in the intensive cultivation of the 10th month rice that has been transplanted.

During the 1982-1983 fifth month-spring season Binh Tri Thien produced 230,000 tons of grain (170,000 tons of rice and 60,000 tons of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent), the greatest amount ever. But in comparison to the plan norm there was a shortfall of more than 20,000 tons. The "tam" rice crop was seriously affected by flooding. Despite the efforts of the party organization and people of Binh Tri Thien to fight waterlogging in order to put out the "tam" rice crop, as of 10 July (the end of the planting period) the province had planted only 38,450 hectares, nearly 90 percent of the plan norm.

In view of that difficult situation, the echelons and sectors in Binh Tri Thien have taken many steps to promote production and to attain the norm of 490,000 tons of grain in 1983.

In addition to fully utilizing wasteland in order to expand the 10th month rice area, this year Binh Tri Thien is boldly expanding the crop by 3,000 hectares. The province is stressing the good implementation of technical measures to intensively cultivate the transplanted rice, and especially the attainment of an average of 32 quintals per hectare on 28,000 hectares of high-yield rice land.

In order to take the initiative with regard to water, the province is supplying sufficient electricity and POL for the electrical pumping stations and the oil-powered pumps. The cooperatives have purchased additional water wheels in order to bail water. In addition to urgently sending 38,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer to the basic level, the sectors have sent in much nitrogenous fertilizer to exchange for rice or have lent it to the peasants in advance so that they could fertilize the "tam" rice in time.

Binh Tri Thien, striving to attain the norm of 120,000 tons of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent, has launched an "everyone grows subsidiary food crops, all families grow subsidiary food crops" movement during the summer-fall and fall-winter seasons. The peasants, armed forces, cadres, and workers at the organs, enterprises, construction sites, state forests, etc., are fully utilizing all types of land to grow summer-fall and fall-winter subsidiary food crops.

5616

CSO: 4209/501

AGRICULTURE

HAU GIANG INTENSIVELY CULTIVATES SUMMER-FALL RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jul 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Hau Giang Intensively Cultivates Summer-Fall Rice, Brings About Uniformity in Yield and Output"]

[Text] Due to prolonged heat and drought, Hau Giang was only able to plant 83,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, 83 percent of the area plan norm and an increase of about 3,000 hectares over last year's summer-fall season. Because they took the initiative in retaining water for irrigation and building a rather complete irrigation system, Ke Sach and Long Phu districts attained 102 percent of their planting area norms.

The village production committees have guided the cooperatives, production collectives, and peasants in tending, fertilizing, and protecting the summer-fall rice in order to attain high yields to make up for the area which could not be fully planted because of drought. The province has invested 20 to 25 kilos of nitrogenous fertilizer per hectare of summer-fall rice. Nearly all of Hau Giang's summer-fall rice area has been planted in new varieties which are appropriate to each area. The peasants are actively fighting the drought and are guarding against and eliminating a number of types of insects and diseases which have recently appeared. In general, the rice is developing well.

5616

CSO: 4209/501

AGRICULTURE

HAU GIANG TERMED SUCCESSFUL IN MOBILIZING RICE PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jul 83 pp 2, 4

[Article by Nguyen Kien Phuoc: "Never Has Hau Giang Mobilized So Much Grain"]

[Text] Hau Giang will not complete the mobilization of 10th month and winter-spring rice until 30 July. The state plan norm regarding the mobilization of rice for those two seasons was 260,000 tons of paddy. But by 20 June Hau Giang had placed in granaries 270,453 tons, 4 percent more than the plan norm, 25 percent of the total output of the two rice crops, and about 78 percent of the commodity rice. This is the greatest amount of rice mobilized in the two seasons that Hau Giang has placed in granaries since the liberation. The amount was approximately equal to all of 1981, was 3 percent greater than the total mobilized in 1982, and was 50 percent to 100 percent greater than the amounts mobilized in 1978, 1979, and 1980. On the average, 713 kilograms of paddy were mobilized per hectare.

Progress was made in the collection of taxes and in purchasing grain according to economic contracts. With regard to both, 89 percent of the 1983 mobilization plan norm was attained.

On-the-spot market management and the movement to deposit paddy in savings accounts, which are developing well in many districts, have collected for the state 4,330 additional tons of paddy. The state farms have mobilized the most grain -- 6,700 tons -- in years and have surpassed the plan by 1,700 tons. The Song Hau state farm has led the way by mobilizing 3,200 tons, 200 tons more than called for by the plan. In some places the quality of paddy placed in granaries, which at the beginning of the season was not good, has steadily improved. Beginning in mid-season, the rice deposited in granaries was dry and clean. The milled rice was no longer yellow (because of dampness) and was seldom broken, as it was during the past several years. It may be said that the struggle to mobilize good rice is also a struggle to maintain the quality of cadres and the sense of responsibility of party members in Hau Giang. In that fierce wrestling match, in order to balance grain nationwide the party organizations, administrations, and people of the following four units, despite a considerable number of objective and subjective difficulties, have made strong efforts and outstanding progress, and have become the leading banners because they have outstandingly fulfilled their mobilization norms for all of 1983.

Although it does not have much rice land and concentrates on one agricultural subward, the city of Soc Trang was the first unit to fulfill its annual plan norm. The collective peasant class of Soc Trang (which has completed the setting up of agricultural production collectives) mobilized 5,072 tons of paddy, 1,072 tons more than the plan and an increase of 38 percent over 1982. The tax-collection, debt-repayment, and two-way exchange norms were fulfilled. Thus counting this year the city of Soc Trang has fulfilled its grain obligation to the state 7 consecutive years.

The party organization and people of Long My District for 3 consecutive years maintained its tradition of being the first to fulfill its grain obligation. By 20 June the district had mobilized 19,873 tons, 878 tons more than the plan.

Vi Thanh, a key district, surpassed its annual norm by one percent.

Worthy of enthusiasm is the strong advance of Thanh Tri, which for many years lagged behind the other districts but which this year made many all-out efforts and became one of the four leading districts in the province. Although the quantity assigned it was considerably greater than in previous years, it fulfilled 100 percent of its annual norm.

This year more districts in Hau Giang than ever have fulfilled their grain mobilization norms. In addition to the above-mentioned districts, to date five districts in Hau Giang have attained and surpassed their state norms regarding the mobilization of 10th month and winter-spring grain. Those districts include Phung Hiep District, which placed in granaries 18,110 tons, 6 percent more than called for by the plan; Duy Xuyen District, which mobilized 33,806 tons and led the province with regard to total volume; and Long Phu District, which attained 32,012 tons. Like a pair of boxers, My Xuyen and Long Phu districts have for many years competed fiercely on all fronts of district development. Although their norms for this year were 1.5 times greater, they were outstandingly fulfilled. My Tu and Vinh Chau districts, which are situated in a saline water area, fulfilled the missions assigned them.

The other districts are also making all-out efforts and most have attained or surpassed last year's norms, but they have fallen far short of the missions assigned them. That is especially true with regard to Chau Thanh and O Mon districts, which have rather large winter-spring areas but let things slip through their hands.

Good Points Must Be Acknowledged

Hau Giang, the province with the largest 10th month rice area in the nation, mobilized a large quantity of paddy on a large area and concentrated on the period before and after Tet, under the conditions of a lack of goods and, at times, insufficient money, which was a difficult mission. That was made even more difficult by the fact that the production relations in the Hau Giang rural areas are still essentially individual. Therefore, the attainment of that goal required great efforts on the part of many sectors and echelons, the party work, and the governmental echelons, and the patriotism of the peasants. Those efforts were made in all aspects, from production to distribution, circulation, and marketing, and from the first phase to the last phase.

First of all, it is necessary to affirm the clear advances made in agricultural production in Hau Giang. The province has carried out the policy of investing selectively in the intensive cultivation of 10th month rice, especially 100,000 hectares of high-yield 10th month rice, in order to increase the 10th month seasonal output to nearly 980,000. Although there were only 29,500 hectares of winter-spring rice, a yield of 4.1 tons per hectare was attained, the highest yield ever (an increase of six quintals per hectare over 1982). The grain sector is going all-out to invest fertilizer by means of signing two-way contracts with the peasants. Last year the state could purchase only 28,000 tons of paddy in accordance with two-way contracts, but this year during the 10th month and winter-spring seasons alone 85,700 tons were placed in granaries. Of course, if there had been more fertilizer and insecticide, and if those materials had been supplied to the peasants in a more timely manner, the capability of the state to purchase paddy would not have been limited to that amount.

The Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Food, and the Provincial Party Committee began to pay attention to the 1983 grain year at an early date. Even while it was still mobilizing last year's summer-fall rice Hau Giang set up tax books. Plan norms were assigned to the districts and were carefully discussed by the bases, which accepted them and were determined to do a good job of implementing them. At the same time, Hau Giang paid attention to political-ideological education in the party and among the people, and affirmed the compulsory relationship and the responsibilities of the two sides. The state went all-out to promptly supply sufficient agricultural materials so that the peasants could produce contentedly. On the part of the laboring peasants, their responsibility to the state is to do a good job of paying taxes, repaying debts, and turning over rice in accordance with two-way contracts. In the present situation, that is a fierce, arduous struggle not only because of the lack of goods and money but also because the dishonest merchants, speculators, and hoarders have endeavored to sabotage the rural market, compete with the state in buying rice, and avoid selling rice to the state.

Hau Giang promptly set up campaign guidance committees, from the provincial level down to the village level, which were headed by the chairmen of the people's committees, to manage the work and promptly commend the localities, units, and individuals doing a good job, correct the distortions, and supplement and adjust the money, goods, transportation facilities, packaging, weighing equipment, etc., among the districts in the province and the villages in the districts. In addition to the concentrated granary deliveries to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the second round of village party organizations, the districts have paid attention to stressing the maintenance of the quantity of rice placed in granaries at a high level, while still maintaining good rice quality. The method of commending and praising is not to wait until the completion of all the work, but to commend the fulfillment of each norm: paying sufficient taxes, repaying debts, delivering grain in accordance with two-way contracts, and selling good-quality surplus rice. Units which campaign for the peasants to sell surplus rice by depositing it in savings accounts have also been promptly rewarded (the peasants deposited in savings accounts 930 tons of paddy and 80 tons of cane sugar). Market management was intensified so that the private merchants could not go to the

hamlets and compete with the state in buying grain.

There Are Still Many Difficulties and Deficiencies

Although the quantity of 10th month and winter-spring rice met the norm, Hau Giang is still not satisfied with itself, for in view of its actual capabilities, had the supplying of agricultural materials and manufactured goods been better organized, and had the peasant class been more understanding of the nation's difficulties and sold such surplus rice, Hau Giang could have mobilized at least 300,000 tons of paddy during the past two seasons.

In the course of many years of monitoring grain mobilization in the largest rice province we have made a number of observations:

At the beginning of the grain mobilization of the 10th month season -- the principal rice season in the province -- the price of rice was usually equal to, or at times lower than, the price fixed by the state, but as the end of the season approached prices increased. When the campaign to mobilize winter-spring rice began the market price of rice increased greatly.

In that regard, at times the state could not unify prices. Failure to stabilize prices gave rise to many negative phenomena among the cadres and people. People who were positive and exemplary were harmed because they, after paying their taxes and repaying their debts, sold all their surplus rice to the state at the initial fixed prices. Those who waited for the price to rise and held back their rice profited because the price was later adjusted. The speculation, profit-seeking dishonest merchants made big profits. According to the law of the market, when there is much rice the price is low and when there is little rice the price is high. That law is still applicable in the economic situation in the south. But if the state has economic policies that are appropriate to each area and each season, and guides their good implementation, Hau Giang is certain to mobilize more than the 270,000 tons it mobilized during the past two seasons.

There were still many limitations in the two-way exchange of goods for rice during the last two rice seasons. Some goods, such as roofing paper, were not available at all. There were large quantities of goods Hau Giang does not use or uses very little of, such as SA sulphate fertilizer (1,790 tons), but the materials it must have fell short of the plan by 30 to 50 percent. Furthermore, there were few goods mobilized by the locality, especially small industry-handicraft goods, which also affected the results of state purchasing. Hau Giang has not used the methods of signing contracts to build houses for, or selling materials on credit to, people who exchange rice (in one or two seasons, or for a few years). A matter worthy of attention is the fact that the state rice milling system in Hau Giang, which consists of 96 mills (including 40 with a capacity of 10 tons a day), does not function well. There has been little capital invested in building drying patios, granaries, etc., and the prices of materials are high, so few have been built.

The signing of two-way economic contracts with the peasants is still confused and the procedures are cumbersome. There is a tax-collection and debt-repayment backlog of 20,000 tons. Although Hau Giang has set up discipline

guidance teams and has disciplined a number of cadres and personnel for thievery and degeneracy, that sector has been weak for years.

The committees guiding grain mobilization in a number of districts, such as O Mon, Chau Thanh, and Can Tho City have worked halfheartedly and have not closely monitored the situation. As the season progresses they become increasingly lackadaisical and there appears the attitude of nonchalance.

In sum, Hau Giang's accomplishments in mobilizing 10th month and winter-spring grain have been great. There have been many good points and advanced models. But on that important front there are still many difficulties and shortcomings. If it further develops the people's patriotism and love of socialism, and stresses the responsibilities of both the state and the peasants, Hau Giang can attain even greater results.

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CSO: 4209/501

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

INSPECTION TEAMS UNCOVER ELECTRIC POWER THEFTS

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 19-25 Jul 83 p 3

[Article by Minh Dien: "Recovering Lost Electric Power"]

[Text] The Deputy Director of the Ho Chi Minh Electric Power Distribution and Management Service told us, "Actually, the electricity supplied to our city has been reduced by 7 percent due to the prolonged drought and the lack of fuel. However, if no losses were occurring, the presently available amount of electricity would be sufficient to assure normal operations for the production units and to supply electricity for the daily use of the people without being severely curtailed as they are at the present time."

Where Is the Missing Electricity Going?

Following the footsteps of the electric power inspection teams in campaigns D1 and D2 which are presently continuing, we sought an answer to our question. At a privately operated bicycle and Honda tire production facility on Le Qui Don Street, P., a state cadre and owner of the facility, had five steam molds. The molds all had a heating element made of wire. With an accurate gauge, a young electrical engineer in the power inspection team measured the amount of electricity required to mold one bicycle tire as 3 kilowatt-hours. P. had five molds and each day, each mold produced an average of 15 tires. The total amount of electricity used per day for 75 tires was 225 kwh. However, the electric meter of P. each month indicated only 500 to 700 kwh. P. had used an aerator device to turn back the meter in order to "siphon off" nearly 4,000 kwh each month.

Nguyen Phu Sang at 331 Le Hong Phong scolded the power inspection team, "If I am stealing electricity, go ahead and prosecute me!" Strangely however, his home used dozens of light bulbs, ceiling and table fans, a refrigerator, a TV, an air conditioner, an ice cream freezer, a slab ice machine, etc. but each month, his two-wire meter only indicated a consumption of 4 kwh and his three-wire meter a consumption of 200 to 250 kw.

"I don't use those types of machines," Sang declared. "Are you going to believe me or that gang of children?"

"That gang of children," as stated by Sang, were the youth union members in his neighborhood. This young group noted that a vehicle arrived at his home everyday early in the morning to haul a load of slab ice. They then wrote a report to the electric power management sector.

There is nothing that can provide more effective proof than the truth. In order to seek out the truth at the home of Nguyen Phu Sang, an electric power specialist, Mai Doc, joined the youth union members in the power inspection team of the 10th Precinct and had to work continuously from 2000 to 0230 in the morning of the following day. The truth surprised everyone: when the electric switch was cut off, the lights in Sang's home continued to shine and the fans and other machines continued to whirl. Nguyen Phu Sang had used trickery to disable the electric meter, using a network of wires hidden in the wall to "siphon off temple electricity." Sang was forced to sign a report calling for a fine of 60,000 dong.

More blatant than P. or Nguyen Phu Sang was Le Van Chau, also called "useless Chau," of Ward 11 in the 11th Precinct. He stole electricity to operate four slab ice machines at four different locations on Bac Viet and Binh Thoi streets. Each day he sold the black market 380 ice slabs, 50 kilograms each, for 120,000 to 180,000 dong each time! Daily, Le Van Chau stole 3,850 kwh of state electricity. That amount of electricity is equivalent to 1,000 liters of fuel and is equal to the amount supplied 64 families for daily use during an entire month.

The mound of files of units participating in campaigns D1 and D2 climbed increasingly higher. By 30 June 1983 alone, 45 households stealing electricity had been discovered in the 5th Precinct, nearly 50 had been discovered in the 11th Precinct, more than 30 in Tan Binh Ward and the total figure of electric power thefts throughout the city rose to more than 1,700 households.

During 1982, the total amount of electricity lost by the city was 21 percent. This rose to 25 percent during the first 6 months of 1983. The amount of stolen electricity alone rose to 10,500,000 kilowatt-hours.

Assault Forces Protecting Electric Power Supply

Campaigns D1 and D2, carried out throughout the city, have recovered millions of dong in electricity bills for the state and reduced the amount of lost power by 7 percent. The forces participating in the campaigns are all young economic policemen, technical specialists of the power inspection sector and the crowded ranks of youth union members and youths in the wards and precincts. The work is arduous and complex. They must investigate, study and have specialist standards to discover the hundreds of extremely ingenious stratagems for stealing electricity. In this campaign, as on the market management front, the bristling sugar-coated shells are fired into the young soldiers.

When the inspection team of Nguyen K.H. arrived at the home of Ma Tu Xuyen on Ly Tieu La Street, he had prepared a sumptuous banquet. Four attentive and clinging beautiful young girls greeted H. and his team members. Ma Tu Xuyen slipped a package of money into the hand of H. and said, "My meter is broken. I have used a little electricity. Please pretend not to see. I'll give you 10,000 as a gift."

On Huynh Huu Nhan Street in the 1st Precinct, the owner of a slab ice machine, Le Hong Bich, was prepared to "supplement" the power inspection team of Tran

2. with 30,000 dong if they would not submit a report and remove her meter. Also with the objective above, Pham Phu on Nguyen Trai Street in the 5th Precinct was prepared to "line the palms" of each member in the inspection team with 1 chi of pure gold.

Electricity would be stolen forever if the soldiers participating in the campaigns were easily persuaded by money, gold and girls. However, throughout campaigns D1 and D2, that has not occurred. Nguyen K.H., after warning Ma Tu Xuyen about his actions of bribery, joined his team members to recover for the state the money for more than 100,000 kwh that Ma Tu Xuyen had stolen each month. Tran Q. resolutely refused the "supplementary" money in order to recover and deliver to the state money for nearly 400,000 kwh of electricity.

The power protection assault forces have thousands of youth union members and youths in the wards and precincts. This new job occupies a great amount of their time, either publicly or covertly. However, as the Deputy Secretary of Ward 11 in the 11th Precinct told us, "Electricity is the property of the state. We are resolutely doing our part to stop those stealing this precious asset."

TKO
CSO: 4209/503

LIGHT INDUSTRY

SMALL INDUSTRY-HANDICRAFTS SECTOR STRIVES TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jul 83 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Small Industry-Handicrafts Sector Promotes Exploitation of Potential, Takes Initiative in Resolving Problems; Many Provinces Fail To Attain Plan Norms Regarding the Delivery and Sale of Products to the State"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of this year, in addition to the common problem of the shortage of materials, raw materials, and fuel, the small industry-handicrafts sector has also experienced its own difficulties: economic contracts have been concluded slowly and have fallen short of the assigned state plan norms; the amendment and supplementation of policies and systems regarding handicraft workers have been implemented slowly and lack completeness; and a number of export goods which account for a large quantity and percentage of exports have fallen short of initial estimates. In view of that situation, the sector has emphasized the development of potential and has taken the initiative in finding good working methods and solving problems. Many provinces and municipalities have reorganized the production sector. The Central Small Industry-Handicrafts Federation, along with the echelons and sectors, has drafted policies and systems regarding the handicraft workers, improved the management structure, drafted plans at the base level, etc. At the same time, the successful harvest and the maritime product sector's overfulfillment of its plan have created favorable conditions for the development of small industry-handicraft production. Therefore, during the first 6 months of the year the sector attained 44.6 percent of its annual plan, which represented an increase of 14.4 percent over the same period last year. The northern provinces attained 41.4 percent, an increase of 2.9 percent. The southern provinces attained 45.9 percent, an increase of 19.4 percent. More than 10 provinces and municipalities attained 50 to 64.6 percent of their annual plan norms. The machinery, metals, and food processing sectors attained 45 to 50.9 percent of their annual plans. More than 60 percent of the plan for the production of hand tools to serve the contracting-out of production in agriculture was attained. But the quality of those products is still low and there are few types. Only 29 percent of the annual plan norm regarding exports was attained, which represented a reduction of more than 20 percent in the output value in comparison to the same period last year. There was a serious decline in the output of two high-volume exports: colored embroidery and jute rugs.

The turning over and selling of products to the state fell short of the plan, especially with regard to the products of the production teams and individual handicraft workers. The phenomenon of the exchanging or selling of materials supplied by the state and buying poor-quality products to deliver to organs which ordered goods still occur in many cooperatives and production teams with economic relations with the state. Most of the products produced from materials obtained by the production bases are not sold to the commercial organs but are sold on the outside at high prices, which creates additional difficulties for market management.

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LABOR

STATUS OF TRADE UNIONS IN GIA LAI-KON TUM DISCUSSED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Be Concerned With Building the Ranks of Workers and the Trade Union Organization in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province"]

[Text] Gia Lai-Kon Tum is the largest of the three Central Highlands provinces and is also the province with the largest natural land area in our country. With more than 648,000 hectares of agricultural land, mostly fertile basaltic soil, and 1,628,000 hectares of forest land, including many forests with large reserves of timber, Gia Lai-Kon Tum is a province with real, rich economic resources and many agricultural strengths, especially with regard to industrial crops, animal husbandry, forestry, processing industry, hydroelectricity, etc. Gia Lai-Kon Tum is also an area which has commercial relations with Laos and Kampuchea and cooperates extensively with them.

In addition to its advantages, Gia Lai-Kon Tum has many major difficulties. It is a province with a large land area and a small population which includes many ethnic minority groups, is underdeveloped economically, culturally, and socially, and has few material-technical bases. Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province's greatest difficulty is that the starting point for the advance to socialism is lower than in the other localities: it is advancing directly to socialism from the vestiges of the communal, tribal system. That is also a distinctive feature which is most worthy of attention in the task of building and forging the corps of workers and trade union organs in Gia Lai-Kon Tum specifically and in all three Central Highlands provinces in general.

During the past 8 years the corps of young workers of Gia Lai-Kon Tum, bringing into play the indomitable, resolute struggle tradition of the locality, have rapidly matured both quantitatively and qualitatively, have made strong progress with a spirit of taking the initiative to overcome difficulties, and have attained many notable accomplishments in the mission of attaining the province's economic goals. In addition to receiving more than 100,000 people from other provinces who have come to develop the new economic zones and nearly 2,000 technical and professional cadres with middle school and college educations, in a brief period of time the workers and civil servants of Gia Lai-Kon Tum rapidly increased to nearly 50,000. Along with the formation and development of the corps of workers, the trade union organization in the province has also developed and matured rapidly. During the 1980-1982 3-year period 131 trade union locals were added and 8,000 new trade union members were

admitted. To date, in the province as a whole there are 447 trade union locals of 10 sector trade unions, 13 district and city trade unions, and 3 enterprise federation trade unions, in which more than 35,000 trade union members participate. The corps of cadres, which includes more than 160 specialized cadres and 8,811 nonspecialized cadres, has gradually been improved with regard to ability and professional trade union skills. The rapid maturization of the corps of workers and the trade union organization is one of the principal reasons for the new victories of Gia Lai-Kon Tum on the economic front. In recent years nearly 200 large and small projects have been constructed. In 1982 the output of state industry and the value of exports more than doubled in comparison to 1979. Some 7,500 additional hectares of industrial crops have been planted by the province's state farms. Notable advances have been made in scientific-technical, cultural, and educational activities.

In order to effectively develop the economic potential of the Central Highlands and of Gia Lai-Kon Tum, building an increasingly mature and strong corps of workers and trade union organization is a mission with a strategic significance. A widespread phenomenon in all three Central Highlands provinces is that most of the cadres and workers, especially the technical cadres, are from other provinces. In Gia Lai-Kon Tum, more than three-fourths of the cadres and workers are from other provinces. At some basic-level workers' congresses many recommendations have been made that the state promulgate a seniority system for cadres working in the mountain region, or an appropriate compensation system in the Central Highlands region. However, a more important matter is that it is necessary to be concerned with living conditions at the basic level, for only then can we limit the situation of people quitting or abandoning their jobs, especially among the young workers who have just been selected from among the people who have come to develop the new economic zones. The actual situation has demonstrated that because of failure to provide good living conditions and respect the mastership right of the working people, one state farm has operated at a loss since it was formed and 250 of its workers quit in 1982 alone.

The direct advance to socialism by the ethnic minority groups of the Central Highlands has also posed an important problem: it is necessary to be concerned with training minority cadres and workers. In recent years, sending people to the Central Highlands has become an urgent concern which has to a certain degree obscured the significance of that important matter and has had clear consequences. In Gia Lai-Kon Tum the ethnic minority people account for 57 percent of the province's population but for only 11 percent of the workers and civil servants, 7 percent of the middle-level cadres, and 4 percent of the college-level cadres. Correctly implementing the ethnic policy of the party and state is a major mission in building the corps of workers and the trade union organization in the Central Highlands.

Because of those special characteristics, the rapid maturization of the corps of workers is posing for the trade union organization at all levels in Gia Lai-Kon Tum new, higher demands and is at the same time a motive force which is creating new, positive transformations in trade union activities in that strategic area.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

URBAN, RURAL POPULATION DISTRIBUTION REPORTED

Hanoi TO QUOC in Vietnamese May 83 pp 46-47

[Article by Khong Dien, Institute of Ethnology: "Urban-Rural Population Distribution in Our Country"]

[Text] According to results of the general census taken on 1 October 1979, the population of our country was 52,700,000 with an average density of 158 people per square kilometer. However, the population distribution was not uniform between the various areas and regions of the country. This is a characteristic which has existed since ancient times.¹ Such a situation of inconsistent population distribution is common from north to south, between the urban and the rural areas and between the highlands and the lowlands.

Concerning the population difference between the urban and rural areas:

As everyone knows, our nation in the past was an agricultural country and the majority of the population were farmers. Through the feudal colonialist period, although farmers still made up the majority, some of them through poverty and bankruptcy were drawn into the cities and industrial areas to make a living. However, almost none of the major cities were industrial centers. They came into being not due to the requirements of the national economy but usually as the administrative and leadership centers of the colonialist rule apparatus. On the other hand, because a characteristic of French colonialism was to severely restrict industrial expansion in the colonies, although a shift in the population occurred during this period, population distribution remained inconsistent.²

Unit: 1 individual

Region	Year	Population	Rural	Urban	Proportion Urban Population (%)
Southern	1936	4,483,000	4,146,000	337,000	14
Central	1936	5,644,000	5,484,000	160,000	3.5
Northern	1931	7,000,000	6,600,000	400,000	4.6

During the war of resistance against France, small shifts in the population occurred throughout the country. Many people were evacuated to the rural areas and highlands, forming a number of large and small towns of a temporary nature. After 1954 in the north, the reverse occurred, meaning that a large number of

cadres, workers, public servants and people returned to the cities and towns from the resistance war bases and rural areas. In the years to follow however, we opened a number of industrial areas and established state farms and state forests, attracting tens of thousands of laborers and hundreds of thousands of people to work and live. Therefore, while the population distribution picture did not become inconsistent to any important degree, there was an appreciable increase in the ratio of urban population.

Unit: 1 individual				
Year	Population	Rural	Urban	Proportion Urban Population (%)
1960	16,100,000	14,699,000	1,401,000	8.7
1965	18,630,000	16,731,000	1,898,000	10.2
1970	21,575,000	19,146,000	2,492,000	11.3
1975	24,547,000	21,533,000	3,014,000	12.3

In the south, the prolonged war of aggression and neocolonialist policies of the U.S. imperialists caused an abnormal nature and serious imbalance in the population structure. Observing a chart of population by age distribution for the years 1962, 1967, 1970 and 1971 of a number of cities and rural villages, we see that about 48 percent of the population were under 15, 60 percent were under 20 and those of economic activity age (15-64) accounted for only 48 percent of the total population. Thus, every 100 individuals able to work had to support 108 dependent people. On the other hand, the male-female ratio became increasingly unbalanced. In Saigon for example, the ratio between females and males was 103/100 in 1962, 106 in 1967 and 112 in 1972. In the 20 to 25 age group, that ratio rose from 98.6 in 1962 to 150 in 1967. In about 10 years (from 1962 to 1972), the ratio of unmarried people in the age group of 15 and older rose by 24 percent. This figure was especially high among women: 33 percent.³

Within the urban area in the south during this period, there were two simultaneous occurrences, the unceasing growth of a number of cities and a process of excessive and continuous urbanization. Farmers were forced into the cities on one hand due to poverty and on the other due to the enemy's policy of compulsory urbanization. During a period of about 10 years (1965 to 1974), more than 12 million people from a total population of 19 million were forced to abandon their homes and move to the cities. The total population of Saigon rose from 1,219,500 in 1958 to 1,736,880 in 1967, a 42 percent increase during a 10-year period. The inner city rose from 1,400,000 people in 1960 to 1,845,000 in 1972 (an increase of 31.8 percent). Generally speaking, the urban population ratio in the south rose from 21.9 percent in 1960 to 33 percent in 1970.⁴ The new and expanded cities were not industrial centers; their primary activities were still trade and commerce of a parasitic nature and dependent on the outside; therefore, the chasm between the rural and urban areas became increasingly deeper.

Since the south was totally liberated, the situation of inconsistent population distribution between areas throughout the nation has appreciably declined and

clear changes have been made in the ratio between the urban and rural population.⁵

Unit: 1 individual

Year	Population	Rural	Urban	Proportion Urban Population (%)
1975	47,638,000	37,396,000	10,242,000	21.5
1976	49,160,000	39,033,000	10,127,000	20.6
1977	50,413,000	40,305,000	10,108,000	20.1
1978	51,421,000	41,291,000	10,130,000	19.7
1979	52,462,000	42,368,000	10,094,000	19.2
1980	53,772,000	43,421,000	10,301,000	19.1

FOOTNOTES

1. In about the period following A.D., Vietnam consisted of three prefectures; Giao Chi, Cuu Chan and Nhat Nam. While Giao Chi had a population of 746,237, Cuu Chan had only 166,013 and Nhat Nam had 89,485.
2. Vietnam Population Geography, typewritten document at the Social Science Institute.
3. Nguyen Xuan Nghia - Preliminary Observations on Population Structure and Shifts In the South During the U.S.-Puppet Period, DAN TOC HOC magazine, No. 1, 1978.
4. Do Khac Tung - Cities and Urbanization During the U.S.-Puppet Period, DAN TOC HOC magazine, No. 4, 1977.
5. Annual Statistics Report for 1980 - Statistics General Department, December 1980.

7300

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IMPLEMENTATION OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY RESOLUTION EXAMINED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Vol XIX No 6, Jun 83 pp 3-5

[Text]

In order to concretize the Party line for science and technology, the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee in April 1981 issued a very important resolution — Resolution No. 37 — on policy regarding science and technology. On the basis of a thorough appraisal of scientific and technological work in the recent past, the resolution clearly defined the tasks and objectives of the policy regarding science and technology, laid down directives, principles, and main orientations, and issued concrete rules and measures to make fuller use of the potentials in this domain and improve the guidance and management of scientific and technological activities (1).

The resolution received a warm response from the leading organs at various levels and scientific and technical workers throughout the country. Under the direct leadership of the Council of Ministers and the guidance of the Scientific and Educational Board of the Party Central Committee, all ministries, branches and localities have held meetings of Party committees and conferences of scientific and technical workers to study the resolution and discuss measures for its strict implementation.

Basing themselves on the guidelines set by the resolution, leading bodies at all levels have reviewed scientific and technological work in

their respective branches during the five years from 1976 to 1980, worked out their yearly and five-year plans (1981 — 85) and discussed the implementation of the key scientific and technological plans of the State and those of their respective ministries or branches in the light of the new policy. Some localities have drawn up their own programs for scientific and technological work in order to develop their strong points and meet the urgent needs of their localities in coordination with the central government's plans.

Looking back over the past two years of implementing Resolution No. 37 of the Party Political Bureau, we are glad to note that the resolution really marked a new stage of very promising development of scientific and technological work in our country.

In 1981 and 1982, in spite of a host of difficulties in social and economic life, the scanty investments in scientific work, and the acute shortage of materials and technical equipment as well as numerous hardship in daily life, scientific and technological work in our country continued to develop and brought about many practical results. Many scientific and technological achievements were applied to production and played a crucial role in the major successes in agriculture and the initial successes in industrial production in 1982.

In agriculture, along with the introduction of the contract system applied to individual farmers in the cooperatives, and other material-incentive policies, many new rice strains with higher yields, better adaptation to aluminous and saline soil, and greater resistance to drought and to brown hoppers, have been sown over wide areas in the provinces of the Red River delta, the Mekong River delta and some provinces in Central Vietnam. A four-level system of seeds distribution covering hundreds of thousands of hectares in several provinces has resulted in a 15% increase in rice output and considerable economization of seeds. Likewise, a growing number of new maize strains has been planted on ever wider areas. In particular, the VMI maize species planted on tens of thousands of hectares in a number of provinces has yielded an average of 1.8 tonnes per hectare compared with 1.5 tonnes in the past. The To Hieu farm, in particular, has reaped 3-3.5 tonnes per hectare on nearly 1,000 hectares. A complete system of prevention and eradication of pests, ranging from the choice of crops for each kind of soil, the observance of a strict time-table for cultivation, the cleaning of fields, and the timely detection of pests to the rational use of appropriate measures to combat them has significantly contributed to reducing losses. The raising of cross-bred pigs is gaining momentum. In the delta provinces cross-bred pigs account for 60-70% of the total number of pigs (the national average is 35%), up 7% from 1981. The ever more widespread raising of quick-breeding cattle and pig strains, the use of artificial insemination, compound animal feeds, growth stimulants, new vaccines and intestinal worm-killers have contributed to an increase of 2.9% in the number of pigs, 2.5% in the number of buffaloes and 9.4% in that of oxen and cows compared with 1981.

Scientific and technological achievements have also been widely applied in aquiculture such as the method of artificial fecundation,

the cross-breeding of carps, and the raising of *Nilotich* fish. As a result, the fish rearing areas have been expanded not only in the delta provinces but also in some upland and mountain areas. Technical advances in the catching, conservation and processing of shrimps and lobsters have increased both the quantity and quality of shrimp exports, which were 30% over target and 53% more than in 1981.

In forestry, many technical advances have been successfully applied in afforestation, the exploitation of pine resin, the processing of shellac, the exploitation and processing of timber, etc. In particular, the combination of agriculture with forestry has brought about practical results in the operation of afforestation and logging centres. Some combination patterns have been worked out for different environments, opening new prospects for the development of agriculture and forestry in the coming years.

In industry, the application of scientific and technical advances has also helped meet part of our very urgent needs in energy, raw materials, equipment and spare parts.

In the domain of energy the improved technique of coal cutting used in 15% of the galleries in coal pits has helped increase coal production by 40,000-50,000 tonnes a year. The successful prevention of slag accumulation in boilers at the Uong Bi thermo-power plant has raised the electricity output of this plant from 610 million kwh in previous peak years to 660 million kwh in 1982. Peat in the northern provinces and high-calorie peat in the South have been used in proportions of 50% and 100% respectively to replace coal-dust as cooking fuel and fuel for brick and tile kilns. The engineering industry has manufactured small turbines of the 1,000 kw-and-less category to develop small hydro-electric stations in the central, upland and mountainous areas. Some models of biogas and wind-powered generators have been designed which promise wide application in rural areas.

With regard to materials, many hard alloys have been produced for the manufacture of cutting tools, moulds, CrNi high resistance wire for heaters in electric appliances and furnaces, in addition to different kinds of oxides, rare soils, magnetic materials, insulating paints and paints for canned-food tins, extracts from medicinal plants and aromatic essences used in the pharmaceutical and food industries and many chemicals of high purity for laboratory use.

In the domain of building materials, a conveyor system capable of producing 3 million unbaked bricks a year has been put into operation. Also in the building industry, researchers have used dolomite as a binding agent, produced fire bricks, and lignin additive for concrete from waste water of paper mills. Many production units including cooperatives in some provinces have broadened the use of wire netting-reinforced cement to include the building of river barges, pontoon bridges and small coastal freighters of the 50 and 100-tonne types as well as fishing boats. This material involves simple manufacturing processes and low costs and helps to economize a large amount of iron and steel.

In the production of machines and parts, scientific and technological research last year focused on the production of replacement parts for the repair industries in order to raise the rate of utilization of equipment. The technique for restoring and producing high-pressure injectors for diesel engines, the application of precision manufacturing methods, the working of metal powder, plastic-shaping methods, the manufacture of non-metal materials... have increased our capacity for making repairs, thus positively contributing to raising the coefficient of utilization of machines and equipment in the various branches of the light and mining industries and the communications, transport and postal services.

Along with the more intensive application of scientific and technical advances to agricultural and industrial production, more atten-

tion has been paid to basic surveying and prospection and scientific research. The wide use of aerial photography and satellite photography and the processing of data by computers have visibly increased the efficiency and quality of survey and prospection work. Substantial results have also been obtained in the domain of physics, chemistry, mechanics, mathematics, cybernetics, biology, medicine, electronics and computer technology. Some of these successes have been applied to production such as the manufacture of semi-conductors, diodes and photo diodes, micro-processors etc., and some have been initially applied to the management of production and to automation technology. Some achievements in genetics and the study of biological processes have been applied to agricultural and industrial production as well as medicine.

In the domain of technological management, a number of factories have made laudable efforts to ensure good observance of production norms and of regulations on standards and quality control, thereby ensuring the good quality of such major products as machine-tools, pumps, diesel motors, electric motors and export items like desk fans, ceiling fans, tinned foods and frozen sea foods.

It can be said that in the past two years, especially in 1982, scientific and technological activities in Vietnam have taken a real turn in the right direction. They have been more closely associated with production and have better served it.

At the same time, the guidance and management of science and technology have shown fundamental progress. These changes and improvements are the direct results of improved scientific and technological management and economic management, which have laid emphasis on giving more initiative to the production bases and ensuring the harmonious combination of the three interests (of the State, the collective and the individual worker).

With a view to improving the guidance and management of science and technology as set out in Resolution No. 37 of the Party

Political Bureau, the Council of Ministers has promulgated rules on the planning of scientific and technological work aimed at making the plan the main instrument for management. It has also decreed rules for managing research programs at the State level and clearly defined the powers and responsibilities of the persons in charge of these programs as well as of the ministers concerned. Government Decision 31/CP deals with innovations and inventions and their remuneration, while Decision 175/CP lays down the principles for the signing of economic contracts between research institutes, colleges and universities on one side and production establishments on the other, aimed at bringing into full play the role of science and technology in production. The Government has also issued instructions on boosting scientific and technological work at local level. These decisions and instructions have had the effect of vigorously promoting scientific and technological activities, developing the innovative and creative spirit of the institutes and colleges, and heightening the sense of responsibility of the provinces and cities in the guidance and management of scientific and technological work. Many scientific and technical workers have gone to production bases in order to cooperate with them in solving outstanding scientific and technical problems.

In 1982 the value of economic contracts signed between institutes and colleges and production establishments was estimated at hundreds of millions of dong. These contracts cover a wide range of problems, from research and application of technical advances, to providing technical services and manufacturing and supplying products in limited quantities but very necessary to production, and including joint ventures. These are very important new factors in scientific and technological activities in 1981 and 1982 which partially reflect the fundamental guiding principles contained in the Resolution of the 5th Party Congress and Resolution No. 37 of the Party Political Bureau, namely that science must be closely associated with production and must continually increase its economic efficiency while dependency on State

subsidies in scientific and technological activities must be checked.

Obviously, science and technology in Vietnam are developing in the right direction. However, difficulties and shortcomings in this domain remain numerous. At present, we have been able to tap only a small portion of our scientific and technological potentials and the guidance and management of science and technology have only made an initial step forward. It is necessary to instil the spirit and contents of the Resolution of the 5th Party Congress and Resolution No. 37 of the Politburo more deeply into scientific and technological activities and the guidance and management of these activities. It is necessary to quickly perfect the mechanisms of economic management with appropriate investment and incentive policies in order to create favourable conditions for a large-scale application of scientific and technical advances to production, promote scientific research and make fuller use of technology, thereby creating the premises for even more vigorous strides forward in the future.

It is necessary to make better use of the existing scientific and technological personnel, to broaden and raise the standards of the mass movement for technical innovations to improve the management of technology, the gist of which is standardization and quality control (this being aimed at preventing sloppy work (the cause of low product quality and waste of manpower and raw materials). It is necessary to begin long-term studies and work out a strategy in the domain of science in order to make suggestions for the elaboration of scientific and technological plans and the five-year economic plan of 1986-1990. It is also necessary to promote international cooperation and increase its effectiveness while consolidating the organization of our bodies of scientific and technological research and management at all levels.

HOANG DINH PHU

Vice Chairman,
State Commission for
Science and Technology

(1). See Vietnam Courier No. 8, 1981.

CHRONOLOGY

HANOI VIEW OF EVENTS FROM 16 APRIL-15 MAY 1983

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Vol XIX No 6, Jun 83

[Text]

(April 16 — May 15)

APRIL

16. Closing of a friendship visit to Vietnam by Aruna Asaf Ali, President of the National Federation of Indian Women and Vice-President of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

17. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry makes a statement demanding that the Chinese authorities immediately stop their armed provocations against Vietnam on her northern border.

18. The Secretariat of the Party Central Committee issues instructions on strengthening Party leadership with regard to the work of the Vietnam Fatherland Front in the new stage.

20. Holding in Ha Nam Ninh province of a seminar on local consumer goods industry.

— The Secretariat of the Party Central Committee gives instructions aimed at better guidance of Party's archival work.

22. Opening in Ho Chi Minh City of the Sixth Vietnamese Film Festival.

24. Closing of a friendship visit to Algeria by Vietnamese Minister of Public Health Dang Hoi Xuan, begun on April 15.

25. Hanoi: Enforcement of the decree on industrial and commercial taxes in the private sector begins.

27. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on a five-year cooperation plan (1984—1988) between the Journalists' Associations of Vietnam and Bulgaria.

29. Holding of a summing-up meeting by the Ministry of Water Resources to mark the 25th anniversary of its foundation.

MAY

2. A part of the Vietnamese volunteer troops is withdrawn from Kampuchea.

3. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry returns to Thailand 40 Thai nationals captured while illegally intruding into Vietnamese territorial waters and demands that Thailand stop violating Vietnam's territorial waters, poaching there, and provoking Vietnamese fishing vessels.

— Signing in Paris of a convention on cooperation between the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and the French National Centre for Scientific Research.

— The Secretariat of the Party Central Committee issues instructions for the completion of the readjustment of land holdings and the stepping up of the socialist transformation of agriculture in the southern provinces.

4. A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam visits Algeria at the invitation of the NLF Party.

5. A Soviet economic delegation, headed by T. A. Pasca, First Vice-President of the Soviet Planning Committee, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.

6. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement denouncing the Chinese authorities' scheme to annex Vietnam's Truong Sa (Spratly) archipelago and hold exclusive control over the East Sea in furtherance of their expansion into Southeast Asia, through their publication of names for islands, reefs and shoals in the East Sea including those belonging to Vietnam's Hoang Sa (Paracels) and Truong Sa archipelagoes.

7. Holding in Nha Trang, Phu Khanh province, of a symposium on science and technology activities in provinces and cities in the whole country under the sponsorship of the State Commission for Science and Technology.

10. Promulgation of a decision by the Council of Ministers on administrative sanctions against speculation, smuggling, counterfeiting and illegal trading.

11. General K. V. Krishna Rao, Chief of the General Staff of the Indian Army, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

— Closing in Hanoi of the Second Conference of the Episcopal Council of the Vietnamese Catholic Church, begun on May 6.

12. Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Trade Le Khac, envoy of the State Council President Truong-Chinh, pays a visit to Algeria.

14. Closing of a visit to Vietnam by an economic delegation of the Bulgarian Government, begun on May 8.

— Closing in Hanoi of the Second Congress of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, begun on May 12. Huynh Tan Phat is elected President of the Front's Central Committee.

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